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Price, 25 cents.

A GUIDE
TO
MERRAGANSETT BAY
NEWPORT

MERRAGANSETT PIER BLOCK ISLAND WATCH HILL

OCCY POINT, SICER,
POINT, AND ALL THE SPRING.
FAMOUS RESORTS ALONG SHORE

1878.

STOTT'S DANDRUFF PREPARATION

IS ONE OF THE

Greatest and most Valuable Preparations of the Age.

It entirely eradicates Dandruff and all Diseases of the Scalp, leaving the Head and Hair in a Good, Healthy Condition. Prepared and For Sale by

J. STOTT, No. 75 Westminster Street,

AND BY

Wm. B. Blanding, 68 & 70 No. Main, and 54 & 58 Weybosset Sts.

GEO. L. CLAFLIN & CO.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

DRUGGISTS,

56 to 66 South Main Street, Providence, R. I.

A FULL LINE OF DRUGS, PATENT MEDICINES, DRUGGISTS'
FANCY GOODS, PHARMACEUTICAL AND MEDICINAL
PREPARATIONS ALWAYS ON HAND.



JAMES McINTIRE,

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STABLE,
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Horses on Hand at all Seasons of the Year, and for Sale at Prices to
Correspond with the Times.

HILL'S FRUIT STORE,

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CHOICE SELECTED FRUITS,

WHITMAN'S PHILADELPHIA CANDY.

The very Finest Fresh Fruits the Market affords. Baskets made up and
Delivered.

ORDERS FROM NEWPORT SOLICITED.

Agents for the Excelsior Fire Works.

OCEAN COTTAGE

Season of 1878.

IN EXCHANGE.
MAR 29 '11

This well known Summer Resort will be opened for the season June 15th, under new auspices, and will be kept open for the reception of its friends, until October 1st, or later if desired. Situated on the eastern shore of Narragansett Bay, within a half hours' sail or ride from Providence, Ocean Cottage offers attractions that cannot be equalled. The Dining Hall will be managed by experienced parties, and the managers are confident their patrons can get as good a Shore Dinner as at any place on the Bay.

Attached to the grounds will be found a Tea Room, where those not desiring a shore dinner can get a good Lunch, Tea, Coffee, Ice Cream and Cake.

DINNERS

Served daily, from 12 to 5 o'clock, P. M., at

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Good accommodations for Horses and Carriages.

Parties desiring further information, please

Address,

OCEAN COTTAGE CO.,

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CARRIAGES

Of all kinds, both Old and New,
Constantly on Hand and For Sale.

All kinds of Wood Work, Black
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E. WINSOR & CO.,
DEALERS IN
Carriage Maker's Supplies
WHEELS, SPOKES, RIMS, SPRINGS, AXLES, BOLTS,
IRON AND STEEL
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Silver Spring

OPENED JUNE 1, 1878.

—THE—

COOLEST DINING HALL

ON THE BAY.

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PROPRIETOR.

D. D. SWEET & CO.,

Manufacturers and Dealers in

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11, 13 and 15 Eddy, cor. Worcester St.,

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Marble and Marbleized Slate Mantels.

A large and splendid assortment of the above named Mantels may be seen at
575 HIGH STREET.

The subscriber having enlarged his Salesroom to more than double its former capacity, will now be able to exhibit a larger and better assortment than ever before offered in this city, which he will sell on the most favorable terms; also,

Monuments, Grave Stones, Tablets, Cemetery Curbing, Underpinning,
Buttresses, Steps and Granite Work of all kinds, for sale low at

C. P. LOBDELL'S MARBLE AND GRANITE WORKS,
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Very Respectfully, C. P. LOBDELL.

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A Few Doors above Music Hall, same side,

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NO STAIRS TO CLIMB.

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LADIES' AND GENTS' ICE CREAM SALOON,

231 WESTMINSTER STREET, PROVIDENCE, R. I.

CEDAR GROVE HOUSE, RIVERSIDE, R. I.

The Naples of Narragansett Bay.

SHORE DINNERS EVERY DAY.

Beautiful Cottages to let on the Bluff. Splendid Bathing, Ice Cream and Confectionery. Soda drawn from Tufts' Arctic Fountain. Pure Fruit Syrups.

GEO. W. PATON, Proprietor.

ELLIOTT HOUSE, *Pleasant Bluff, - - Adjoining Cedar Grove.*

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On the Most Reasonable Terms.

Clam Bake Every Day, from 12 to 3 o'clock.

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PROVIDENCE HOTEL, NO. 163 NORTH MAIN STREET, PROVIDENCE, R. I.

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THE MOST DESIRABLE FAMILY HOTEL IN THE CITY. DIRECTLY
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TRANSENT RATES 2.00 AND 2.50 PER DAY.

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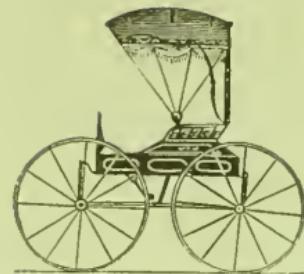
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RHODE ISLAND NAVY TOBACCO.

No. 9 Westminster Street,

PROVIDENCE, R. I.

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CARRIAGE DEPOSITORY,

6 Worcester St., Providence, R. I.

Two Minutes Walk from the Depot.

Carriages and Harnesses,

THE BEST MADE.

Robes of all kinds, Blankets, Mats, Whips, &c. Second-hand Carriages always on hand. All for Prices lower than the same work can be bought for elsewhere.

ALL OUR WORK WARRANTED.

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CIGARS, TOBACCO, SMOKERS' ARTICLES, ETC.,

189 Westminster Street, Providence, R. I.

THE BEST 5 & 10CT. CIGAR IN THE CITY.

THE CELEBRATED ORIENTAL BEER

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A STRICTLY TEMPERANCE BEVERAGE.

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CARD PHOTOGRAPHS, - - - \$2.00 PER DOZ.

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Globe First-Class Dye House,

Office and Works, 206 Broad St., Providence, R. I.

DYEING AND CLEANSING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.

Kid Gloves and Ladies' Garments a Specialty.

Orders by Mail or Express promptly attended to.

WM. H. GORTON, - - - - - PROPRIETOR.

Branch Office in Newport, 65 Spring Street.

NARRAGANSETT HERALD,

Published Saturdays at Narragansett Pier.

The Largest and Best Family Journal in Southern Rhode Island,

Where its circulation exceeds that of all other papers combined. \$2.50 a year, in advance. Consolidated with the Gazette of Hopkinton and the Courier of North Kingstown in 1876.

Dr. IRVING WATSON, Editor-in-Chief, FRANK WATSON, Managing Editor,
LEWIS N. HALL, Local Editor.

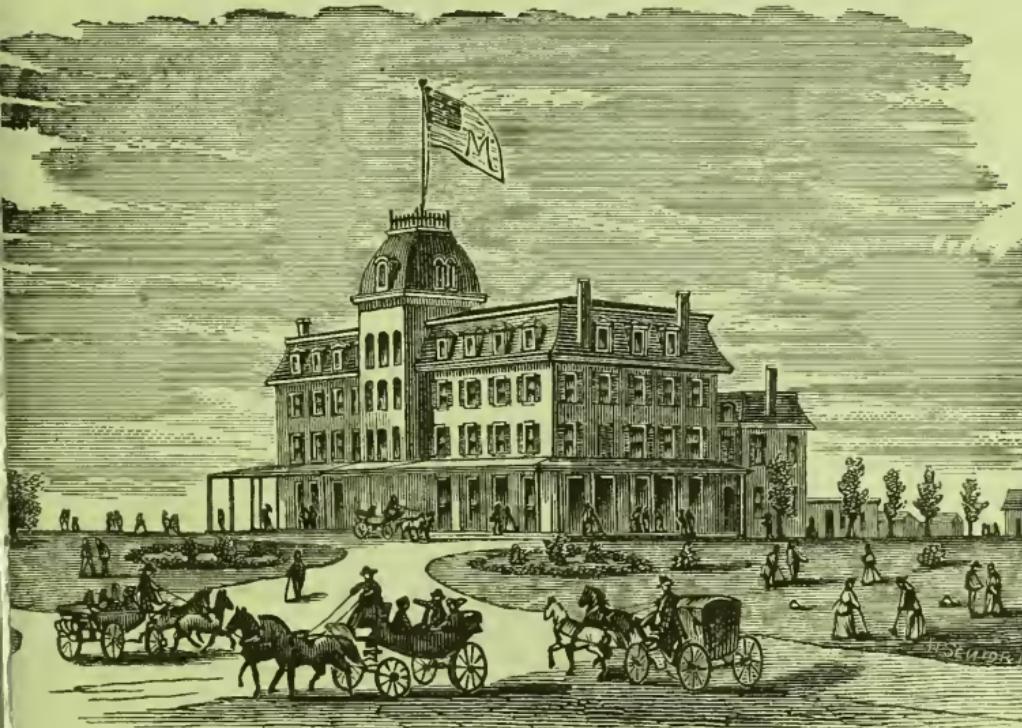
EDITORIAL ROOMS, opp. Massasoit Hotel, Narragansett Pier, R. I.

BUSINESS OFFICE, opp. Post Office, Wakefield, R. I.

The Herald has the Hotel Arrivals and Watering Place Gossip from Narragansett Pier, Watch Hill, Newport, Block Island, Martha's Vineyard, Saratoga, Long Branch and Cape May. THE LOCAL NEWS IN WASHINGTON COUNTY, together with all the news of the week.

Narragansett Pier as a Fashionable Watering Place, and how to see Newport, is a Guide Book of 136 pages, issued annually from the Herald Office. 25 cents a copy.

TOWER HILL HOUSE, { J. A. WOOD, Proprietor,
{ Narragansett Ave., Narragansett Pier.



Will be opened for the season on TUESDAY, June 25th, by J. A. WOOD, late of the Rossmore, and formerly of the Astor House, New York. Its elevated position gives it a fine view of the Atlantic, City of Newport, Point Judith and surrounding country, and renders it a healthy resort for families and children. Every attention will be given to make it a first-class Hotel in every respect. A steam pump supplies an abundance of pure spring water on every floor. The house is lighted with gas throughout. Ample stable accommodations for parties bringing their own carriages, and a good livery stable in charge of J. E. CONGDON, well known to all visitors at the Pier.

NEW ENGLAND LINE BETWEEN PROVIDENCE AND BOSTON.

Single Tickets, \$1.00, Round Trip Tickets, (limited) \$1.50.

Trains leave BOSTON for PROVIDENCE, depot foot of Summer Street, **9 A. M.**, Exp., **12.15 P. M.**, **3.30 P. M.**, **6 P. M.** Express. Leave Providence, **8.15 A. M.**, **11.30 A. M.**, **4.30 P. M.**, **6.30 P. M.**

Societies, Sunday Schools and large parties will find at **HIGHLAND LAKE GROVE** all that is desirable for a day in the country. For circular and information, apply to,

L. W. PALMER Agent.

Offices, 18 Westminster Street, Providence, and 205 Washington St., Boston.
Depot, foot of Sumner Street, Boston.

CHARLES P. CLARK,
General Manager.

A. C. KENDALL,
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MANUFACTURER AND JOBBER OF

FINE CIGARS,

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LUXURY, JUSTICE & ROYAL GEM

GIOVANNO

491 HIGH ST., PROVIDENCE, R. I.

BROADWAY GARDEN

Broadway, Opp. Jackson St., Providence, R. I.

The most elegant place for a Summer Evening Resort ever opened
in this City.

GRAND CONCERTS EVERY EVENING

BY THE FULL NATIONAL BAND,

W. E. WHITE, Leader and Conductor.

THESE delightful grounds have been most tastefully laid out and embellished with Fountains, Rustic Pavilions, superb parterres of Flowers, Shady Walks, &c., &c. A MAGNIFICENT HALL FOR DANCING AND CONCERTS, 50x100 feet in dimensions, has been erected for the pleasure of its patrons, with SHOOTING GALLERY, and many other attractions which will receive constant addition as the season advances. Ice Cream and Refreshments of all kinds will be for sale on the grounds; this department will be in charge of Mr G. M. Ardoene, the celebrated Caterer of Providence, which is sufficient guarantee of its excellence. ICE COLD SODA and other cool drinks from Arctic Fountains, with the CHOICEST FRUITS and CIGARS.

These grounds, from their superior location, being directly in the centre of the city, yet completely retired from its noise and bustle, present attractions which are not equaled for beauty and attractiveness, and the management feel assured that they will be appreciated by the public. No effort will be spared to make the "Garden" a pleasant resort for our citizens. The eminent success of the Temperance Carnival of last summer will be a sufficient guarantee of the character of the present enterprise. A series of varied entertainments will be presented during the season. The prices of admission will be as follows:

Single Tickets, 15 cts Two Tickets for 25 cts., or Ten Coupon Tickets for \$1.00, to be punched at the Ticket Office at the entrance.

W. E. WHITE, Manager.

CAMP WHITE.

The best and most extensive Camp Grounds on the Bay. Tents and camp equipage to let, also, about forty Furnished Cottages to let at prices to suit the times. Located within two minutes' walk of Bullock's Point wharf.

ADDRESS,

A. A. WHITE, Cedar Grove.

NARRAGANSETT HOUSE.

POPULAR SUMMER RESORT,

At the Sea-Side, Watch Hill, R. I.

N. E. NASH, PROPRIETOR.

This house has been established over twenty years, has accommodation for sixty guests, is pleasantly located, and within five minutes walk of bathing beach. Steamers connecting with all N. Y. Shore Line trains at Stonington, land foot of hotel premises. Watch Hill has magnifieent bathing grounds, excelled by none on this coast.

Little Narragansett Bay, separating Watch Hill and Stonington, is a beautifull sheet of water, three miles in extent, on which may be seen every day large numbers of sail boats and steamers. My terms are from \$10.00 to \$15.00 per week, according to rooms.

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OF
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CONTAINING COMPLETE

Time Tables of all the Railroad, Steamboat, Street Car and Stage Routes, together with Street Directories and Fire Alarm Lists for Providence, Newport, Pawtucket and Woonsocket; Freight and Express Time Tables; Court Calendars; Postal, Telegraphic and Census Information, and other matters of Handy Every-day Reference.

Issued Four Times per Year from the Printing and Publishing House of J. A. & R. A. Reid, Providence.

PER YEAR 75 CENTS. SINGLE COPIES 25 CENTS.

1878.

1878.

RIVERSIDE HOTEL & PIER,

NARRAGANSETT BAY,

“CEDAR GROVE,”

NEAR PROVIDENCE, R. I.



Under Entirely New Management.

Thoroughly Renovated and Refitted.

First Class in Every Respect.

TERMS MODERATE.



*Special Accommodations for Excursions
and Yachting Parties.*

*Finest Pier and Excursion Pavilion in
Rhode Island.*

J. G. BREEN, Proprietor.

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WITH AN ASSORTMENT OF

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PROVIDENCE, R. I.

SHELDON'S

ANTISEPTIC SURE CURE.

Warranted a Never-Failing Remedy.

For Chronic, Acute, and every other form of Diarrhoea, Dysentery, Bowel and Summer Complaint, when taken promptly, according to directions, or money refunded. It cures Headache, Nausea, Cholera Morbus, Cramps and Spasms of the Stomach and Bowels, Painless, Watery and Seenty, Slimy, Bloody, Shreddy, Griping, Painful, Bilious and Fetid evacuations, Black Stools, Putrid Eruptions, Distress after Eating, Loss of Appetite, Sickness of the Stomach, and the Dyspeptical Ailments, caused by Enfeebled and Difficult Digestion, promptly removing the primary cause, without Sickening, Irritating, Debilitating, or Constipating the system, or any other Dangerous or Disagreeable Consequences. Safe for all of any Age, Sex or Condition. Its action upon the system is Decided, Agreeable, almost Immediate and Permanent, Curing Even Obstinate Cases, when all other remedies fail. The Best Tonic Appétizer ever produced. No Opium or other dangerous ingredients. No Morbid Appétite or dangerous cumulative consequences can result from protracted use, or accrue from an accidental overdose. ESPECIALLY useful for Dry, Hacking, Catarhal and Spasmodic Cough, General Prostration and Debility. Much inconvenience and suffering will be avoided by persons traveling, and in every Family, by having the ANTISEPTIC SURE CURE always at hand.

Retailed by Druggists and venders of medicines generally. Invariable price, ONE DOLLAR per bottle. A single bottle sent by express to any address in the United States, when not otherwise obtainable, on receipt of the price. Sold at wholesale in Providence by OLIVER JOHNSON & CO., and the undersigned, sole proprietor. Post Office address—Lock Box 735, Providence, R. I.

WM. H. SHELDON.

WHAT IS SAID ABOUT IT.

"It has indeed been in my case, Chronic Diarrhoea and Debility, a sure cure."—*B. B. Hammond*.—"An invariable 'sure cure,' without constipation."—*John Myers*.—"An unfailing remedy; quick, decided and agreeable in its action."—*James Jefferson*.—"Two doses cured my wife of Dysentery after other remedies had failed."—*George W. Hicks*.—"I have known five cases of severe and painful Diarrhoea cured by the use of less than one bottle."—*F. A. Miller*.—"A single dose cured me of Diarrhea and severe griping pain."—*Augustus F. Fanning*.—"For disarrangements of the stomach, nothing that I have ever tried equals it. It leaves the bowels in their natural state, and relieves pain instantly."—*D. E. Manton*.—"For its good effects in a severe case of Diarrhoea, I can cheerfully recommend it."—*V. N. Spaulding*.—"It speedily gives tone to the whole organic system, and as a TONIC I have not found its equal. In my family it is the one indispensable remedy among medicines."—*William Foster, Jr.*

"We, the undersigned, have found it a prompt and efficient remedy, and as named, 'a Sure Cure.'"—*C. A. P. Mason, John V. Perkins, Lorenzo Vaughan, Henry M. Boss, Wm. O. King, C. P. Lobdell, Charles E. Harris, Wm. O. Stanton, T. B. Jones, Joseph B. French, John A. Brown, Thos. E. Eddy, George F. Chapman, John A. Belcher, Albert H. Mumford, Maryen E. Allen, A. K. Goodwin, C. L. Reed, Ezra W. Preston, Allen G. Oatley, E. L. Freeman, Samuel A. Bennett, John Cushman, Willard F. Buckingham, Albert G. Stillwell, Stephen F. Fisk, W. A. Austin, and a great number of others.*

FALL RIVER STEAMBOAT LINE.

Summer Arrangements.

On and after TUESDAY, JUNE 18th, the steamers of this Line, viz.:

BRADFORD DURFEE AND RICHARD BORDEN,

Will run between

Providence and Fall River,

Touching at Bristol and Bristol Ferry. (Rhode Island side), each way as follows:

LEAVE PROVIDENCE.

Bradford Durfee, 9 A. M.
Richard Borden, 3 P. M.

LEAVE FALL RIVER.

Richard Borden, 8 A. M.
Bradford Durfee, 2.45 P. M.

OFFICE, 71 SOUTH WATER ST.



BLOCK ISLAND.

Season of 1878.

On and after SATURDAY, JULY 6th, the sea-going Steamer

CANONICUS,

Will make Excursions to Block Island from
Providence, every

Tuesday, Thursday & Saturday,

Leaving Fall River Iron Works Co's Wharf, East Side, at 9 o'clock A. M. Returning, leave the Island at 2.45 P. M.

**EXCURSION TICKETS TO RETURN SAME DAY, - - - \$1.00.
SINGLE FARE, 75 CENTS.**

BAY SIDE MILLS

New Process Graham Flour!

Manufactured by an entirely New Process, from the best White Wheat grown in this country, and guaranteed to be STRICTLY PURE. We do not propose to compete with low priced Grahams, but we do propose to furnish the best Graham Flour manufactured, at as low a price as possible, quality considered. Our process enables us to furnish a **Graham Flour**, not wheat meal, retaining all the phosphates and nitrogenous elements contained in the whole wheat, and at the same time making a lighter and much nicer bread than wheat meal. We respectfully ask all those who desire a strictly pure Graham Flour, to give our trial.

For sale by all grocers, and manufactured only at **Bay Side Flour Mills, 225 Richmond, Cor. Point St., Providence, R. I.**

Pearl Meal, White Bottled Meal, Granulated Meal, Yellow Meal, Buckwheat Flour.

BENJ. DAVIS,

BUILDER OF

SAIL & ROW BOATS of all descriptions

ALLEN'S AVENUE, PROVIDENCE, R. I.



ALSO,

Sail & Row Boat
TO LET, AT

HILL'S WARE, Foot of Crary Street.

FIELD'S POINT!

Nearest Resort to the City of Providence.

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THREE Fresh CLAM BAKES Every Day

12.30, 2.30, and 5 o'clock.

RUSSELL FENNER, Proprietor.

OLNEY BROTHERS,

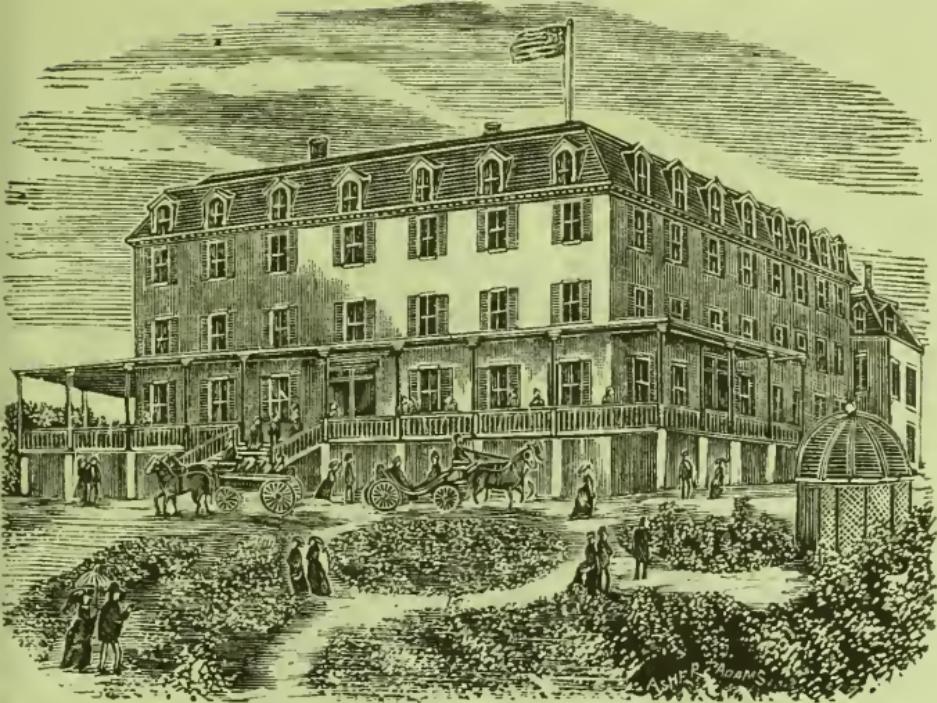
7 South Water Street,

Providence

SELL THE

CELEBRATED SOLAR OIL

THE BEST AND SAFEST BURNING OIL.



Mathewson House, Narragansett Pier, R. I.

S. W. MATHEWSON & CO., PROPRIETORS.

JOHN J. BENSON, Supt.

**Watch Hill House,
WATCH HILL, R. I.**

THIS OLD AND POPULAR SEASIDE HOUSE WILL OPEN

JUNE 20th,

For the Summer Season.

THE HOUSE has been thoroughly cleaned and renovated, and now has accommodations for One Hundred and Fifty Guests.

The Rates have been Reduced to suit the times.

Parties wishing terms will receive prompt attention, by addressing

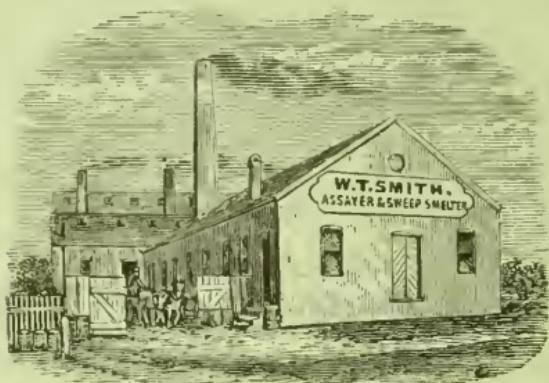
HALE & WALLACE,

WATCH HILL, R. I.

Established - - - - - *in 1855.*

WILLIAM T. SMITH.

ASSAYER,



Refiner AND Sweep Smelter,

Also, Manufacturer of

CHEMICALLY PURE BLUE VITRIOL.

Pure Gold and Silver, Coin, Pure Copper, Black Lead, and Sand Crucibles,
Acids, Chemicals, &c., at lowest market rates.

Cor. Blackstone and Hawkins Sts.,

South of R. I. Hospital.

Providence, R. I.

DELAVAN HOUSE,

J. G. BURNS, Proprietor.



NARRAGANSETT PIER, R. I.

In commanding the above to the notice of tourists and families desirous of spending the summer months by the sea-shore, attention is called to some of its advantages of location and surroundings, and its ample facilities for affording every comfort and pleasure, which combine to render it one of the most delightful sea-side resorts in the country.

This Hotel directly faces the open sea ; the rooms are well appointed, large and airy, and nearly all of them command an unsurpassed view of the ocean.

For those who desire to combine the privacy of a cottage with the conveniences of a hotel, commodious residences contiguous to the House will be provided by the proprietor, if early application is made therefor.

The pleasure grounds, drives and walks in the vicinity cannot well be surpassed ; the beach for bathing is absolutely safe, and the finest in the country, while the picturesque scenery of Narragansett Bay, and the gaieties incident to the nearness of so many surrounding watering places, combine to make the Delavan House one of the most charming summer residences on the continent.

The House will be re-opened for the season June 1st, 1878 ; and such complete arrangements have been made for securing the comfort of guests, as to justify the hope that the entire satisfaction of all its patrons will be assured.

FOR THE BEST

Butter, Cheese, Preserves, Jellies,

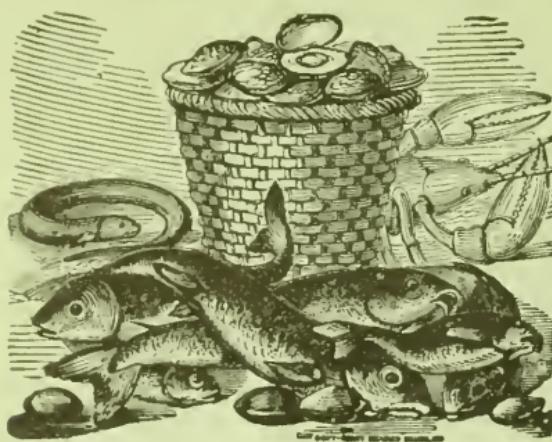
&c., &c.,

CALL AT

S. C. VOSE'S,

125 BROAD STREET,

PROVIDENCE.



C. H. PECK,

Successor to Peck & Dixon.

Shipper and Dealer in all kinds
of fresh and salt Fish, Oysters,
Lobsters, &c.

No. 15 Washington Street, and
opposite 43 South Water,
corner of Crawford Street, where
we have a nice retail market.
Everything in its season at the
lowest prices.

JAMES CRAWFORD,

PAINTER AND GLAZIER,

11 Waterman Street, Providence, R. I.

Hardwood Filled and Polished in a superior manner.

All work gurranteed.

Stained Glass for Church Windows Made and Repaired.

FRANKLIN & MESSINGER,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

Paper Hangings, Window Shades,

Curtain Fixtures, Lace Curtains and Upholstery Goods,

GILT, WALNUT AND ROSEWOOD MOULDINGS.

Window Shades, Drapery and Cornices put up to order and satisfaction
gurranteed.

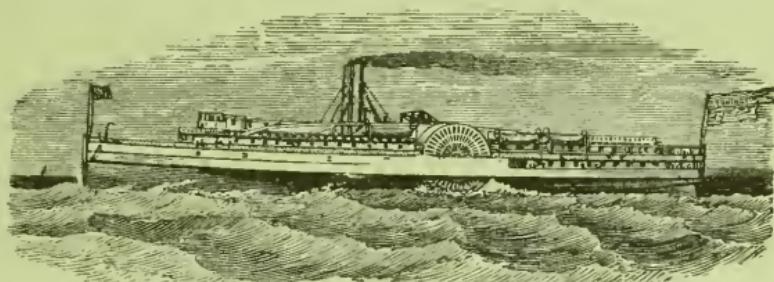
11 Mathewson, near Broad St., Providence, R. I.

Narragansett Pier Steamboat Line.

NARRAGANSETT PIER TO NEWPORT.

1878. SUMMER ARRANGEMENT. 1878.

STEAMER HERMAN S. CASWELL.



ON and after THURSDAY, July 4th, and until further notice, the entirely new Steamer HERMAN S. CASWELL will run daily between Narragansett Pier and Newport as follows:

TIME TABLE NOT MADE.

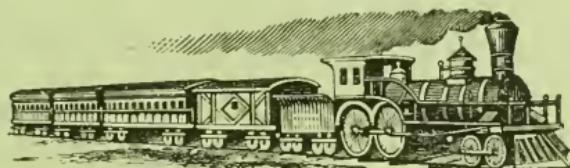
The H. S. CASWELL is now building at Noank for this line. She is a screw boat, fitted for freight and passengers. Length, 85 feet; width, 25 feet; depth, $7\frac{1}{2}$ feet. Will be fitted with all the life-saving apparatus required by law to carry two hundred passengers; is building of the best materials and in the most substantial manner; style very high forward and aft, for rough weather, and will be commanded by Capt. William G. Saunders, an experienced and thorough boatman. Fare **50** cents each way. Excursion fare, **75** cents.

Narragansett Pier, June 11, 1878.

WILLIAM C. CASWELL.

Narragansett Pier Railroad.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT, 1878.



Leave Boston for Narragansett Pier—8.00 a. m.; 1.00, 2.00 and 5.30 p. m.
Return—7.15 a. m.; 2.05 and 5.45 p. m.

Leave Providence for Narragansett Pier—6.45 and 9.40 a. m.; 2.05, 4.00 and 7.07 p. m. **Return**—7.15 a. m.; and 2.05 and 5.45 p. m.

Leave Newport for Narragansett Pier—7.00 a. m.; 1.00 and 5.30 p. m.
Return—7.15 a. m.; 2.05 and 5.45 p. m.

Leave New York for Narragansett Pier—Via Shore Line, 8.05 a. m. and 1.00 p. m. Stonington Line, 5.00 p. m. **Return**—Via Shore Line, 9.30 a. m., and 2.05 p. m. Stonington Line, 7.30 p. m.

GEO. T. LANPHEAR, Supt.

THE BAYSIDE FLOUR MILLS

NEW PROCESS GRAHAM FLOUR!

Supplies food for the brain and nerves to persons who, from the use of food lacking these qualities have become nervous and dyspeptic; it furnishes in the most convenient form and for the least money, a wholesome, delightful and muscle making food to the laboring man, and a brain and nerve food to the student.

Providence, R. I., April 27, 1878.

Mr. REYNOLDS:

Dear Sir—I find the Bayside Mills Graham Flour superior to any I ever used. I think it is safe to say that it is far superior to any ever offered for sale in this market.

Yours truly, D. N. KNIGHT.

I hereby certify that having sold and used the Bayside Mills Graham Flour, I find it the best that I ever used, entirely free from the bitter of ordinary Graham and a perfect meal. L. K. JOSLIN, 229 Broad St., Providence, R. I.

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I have sold all kinds of Graham Flour for twenty years, and this is the best of all.

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FLOUR, GRAIN,

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CHEAP FOR CASH.

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HOUSE,

Narragansett Pier, R. I.



This large and commodious house is situated in a grove
within two minutes' walk of the Beach, entirely surrounded
with nice shade trees, which no other house at the Pier can
boast of.

Terms will accord with the times, at the lowest prices,
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Address,

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STOVES, FURNACES & RANGES,

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Jobbing of all kinds promptly attended to.

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Bottled for Hotel and Family Use, as also on Draught.

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All orders filled with promptness and despatch.

HORACE B. KNOWLES,



Furnishing Undertaker and Embalmer.

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Also, General Agent for the State of Rhode Island for the

**WHITE BRONZE MONUMENTS AND STATUARY,
MEDALLIONS, BUSTS, &c.,**

FOR CEMETERIES, PUBLIC AND PRIVATE GROUNDS.

The only monument in the world (except Bronze), that will not change their color and lose their beauty, absorb the green from the trees, turn dark and dingy by exposure, become moss-grown, disintegrate and go to ruin.

These monuments are fully warranted to do neither. Cast from pure New Jersey Zinc, the best in the world, and the most indestructible of all known materials for monumental purposes, and being by nature as fine as silver, as readily receives the popular and well known Frosted or Satin Finish. Beautifully crystallized and oxydized, which gives them a sparkling and granite-like appearance, and guaranteed to remain as unchangedable as gold.

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Nos. 36 and 38 North Main St., (Cheapside,) (

PROVIDENCE, R. I.,

Dealer in nearly every description of Foreign and Domestic

DRY GOODS,

Consisting in part of Ladies' Dress Goods, of the newest and best styles.

Black and Fancy Silk Goods. Thibet Merinoes and Cassimeres, imported to order. Rich Cashmere, Fine Scotch Woolen and other Shawls.

Ladies', Gents' and Children's Hosiery of best manufacture.

Perinot Kid Gloves. Ribbons, Parasols, Ladies' and Gents' Umbrellas. French and Scotch Embroideries and Lace

Goods, one of the largest stocks in the City. House

Furnishing Dry Goods, a very complete assortment. Irish Linens, and other Imported

White Goods. Broadcloths, Cassimeres,

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PARTICULAR ATTENTION PAID TO

Mourning Goods,

In French and English Bombazines and other Dress Goods.

SHAWLS, VEILS, CRAPE COLLARS AND SLEEVES,
GLOVES, CRAPES, &c., &c.

All of which he offers for sale at the LOWEST MARKET PRICES.

BENJAMIN H. GLADDING.

ANTHONY & COWELL,

Located in the Richmond Building.

Nos. 216 & 218 Broad St., Providence, R. I.

Will remove about **SEPTEMBER 1ST**, to the new Tellt Block now being erected nearly opposite Richmond street, on Broad.

SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS will be made during the next two months to all buyers of

Carpets, Parlor Suits, Chamber Sets, Stoves, Crockery,
Glass Ware, Cutlery, Plated Ware,

and the various kinds of goods used in housekeeping. The stock will be offered at **SURPRISINGLY LOW FIGURES**. If you would get a bargain in any of the above goods don't fail to call.



L A R G E S T
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INCORPORATED
Alarm Till Co.
IN THE
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Every Drawer Warranted.
RETAIL PRICE,
3 TO 5 DOLLARS.

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Temperance Dining Rooms.

Nos. 5 & 7 Mathewson St., Providence, R. I.

Good, wholesome food, a good variety of Meats and Pastry
furnished at the lowest living prices.

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Machinery and Tool Forging, Iron Doors and Shutters, Bolts, Rods and Straps,
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CASWELL, MASSEY & CO., Family and Dispensing Chemists,

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We Make a Specialty of the Dispensing of Physicians' Prescriptions.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC MINERAL WATERS,

Congress, Hithorne, Meyer, Poland Waters, &c., Apollinaris,
Vichy, Hunyadi, Pulina, Seltzer, Friedrichshall,
by the dozen or case.

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THE BEST KNOWN AND LONGEST ESTABLISHED
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Extensive additions have been made to this pioneer hotel of Block Island within the past few months, vastly enlarging its capacity and increasing its attractiveness. It will now accommodate one hundred and sixty guests. The dining room is lighted on three sides, the parlor is large, the entrance (from north and east) wide and airy, and lodging rooms of good size, and desirable.

TERMS, MODERATE.

The charges for apartments in the new portion of the house, however, being greater than in the old.

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B. B. MITCHELL, JR., PROPRIETOR.

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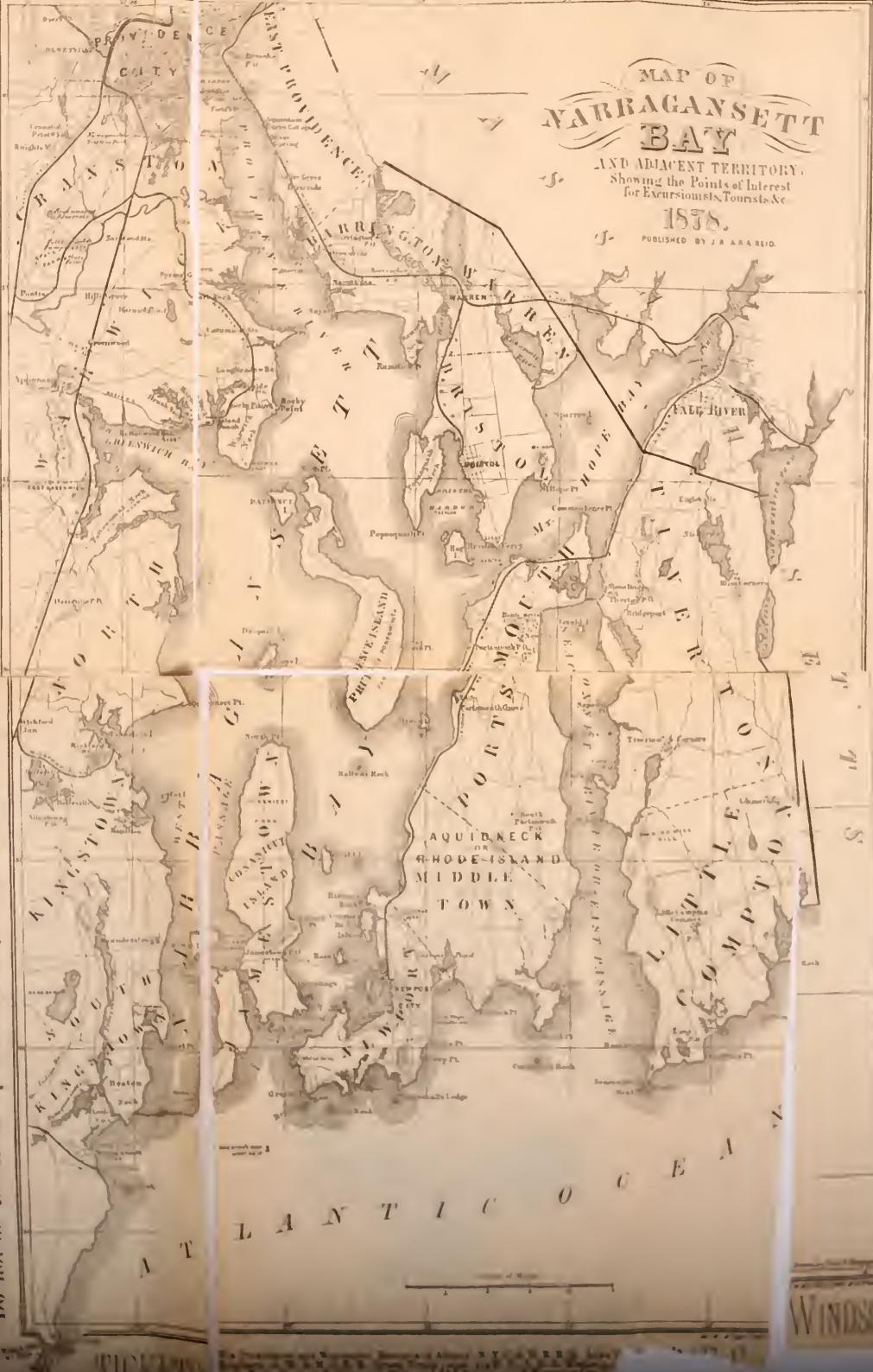
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Do not be Deceived by Outside Representations, but Come at Once to the Right Place. E. G. WINDSOR, Agent.

THE WINE ROAD and STEEPLE CROWN ACCOMMODATION Second by WILLIAMS E. G. WINDSOR, Agent.



Established in 1836.

Oldest Bathing Clothier in America.

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DEALER IN
FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS,
LADIES', GENTS' and CHILDRENS'
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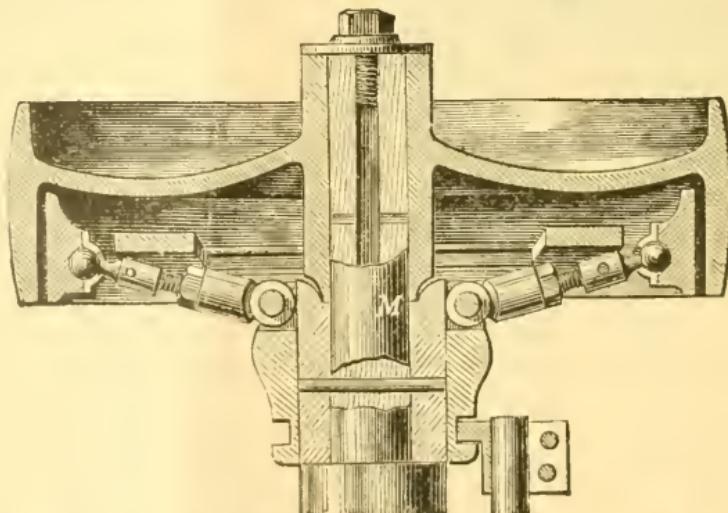
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Orders by mail solicited and satisfaction guaranteed.

“Domestic” Paper Fashions and Sewing Machines.

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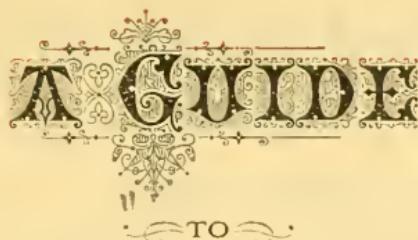
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NARRAGANSETT BAY:

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NARRAGANSETT PIER, BLOCK ISLAND,
WATCH HILL, ROCKY POINT,
SILVER SPRING,

AND ALL THE FAMOUS RESORTS ALONG SHORE,

WITH A

Sketch of the City of Providence.

A NEW MAP OF NARRAGANSETT BAY.

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J. A. & R. A. REID, PRINTERS AND PUBLISHERS,
No. 56 WEYBOSSET STREET,

1878.

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MANUFACTURE

Horsford's Cream Tartar,

Rumford Yeast Powder,

Horsford's Bread Preparation.

The above articles are unsurpassed for making Light and Nutritious Bread, Biscuit, Cakes and Pastry. They add valuable nutritive ingredients to the bread, &c., which no other bread-raising does.

BARON LIEBIG of Germany wrote to Prof. Horsford:

ROYAL BAVARIAN ACADEMY OF SCIENCES,
Munich, July, 1868.

"I have, through a great series of experiments, satisfied myself of the purity and excellence of your Bread Preparation. The bread has no acid, is easily digested, and of the best taste. Aside from the conveniences this invaluable idea of yours has provided, I consider this invention as one of the most useful gifts which science has made to mankind! It is certain that the nutritive value of flour will be increased ten per cent, by your phosphatic Bread Preparation, and the result is precisely the same as if the fertility of our wheat fields had been increased by that amount. What a wonderful result is this!"

HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE,

(Medicinal,) for Dyspepsia, Headache, Nervous Disorders, &c.

HORSFORD'S ANTI-CHLORINE,

FOR PAPER MAKERS.

WILSON'S FERTILIZERS, SOAP, &c.

Office, 59 South Water Street,

PROVIDENCE, R. I.

GEO. F. WILSON, PRES.

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Prefatory Note.



WITHIN a few years past several small books have been issued descriptive of Newport and Narragansett Pier, and one or two of these with brief notices of some other points of interest on Narragansett Bay, and these publications have been confessedly of a meritorious character. The present work, however, differs essentially from them, in that it claims to present, for the information of travellers and summer excursionists, a satisfactory account of *every place of summer resort* on this famous Bay, with somewhat elaborate sketches, historical and descriptive, of the several larger and most noted cities and resorts—the numerous articles being more or less extended, according to the importance of the respective places named. It has been the constant aim of the editor and publishers of this book to make it truthful, accurate and reliable, and to present it in good style. It is hoped that it will be acceptable and useful.

A. J. ROBINSON,
Fine Jewelry,

STERLING SILVERWARE, WATCHES,
FRENCH CLOCKS AND DIAMONDS.

Particular attention given to fine Watch Repairing. Also, Jewelry of any kind made to order in the best style, and all kinds of repairing done promptly.

The Store is No. 223 Westminster Street,
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EDWARD R. CROWELL,
AT THE OLD STAND,
HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTING,

Glazing, Graining and Papering,

Also, Filling the Grain and Polishing Hard Wood particularly attended to.

NO. 61 SOUTH MAIN STREET,
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ESTABLISHED..... IN 1857.

J. H. Livingston & Son,
—NO. 45 NORTH MAIN STREET,—
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CUSTOM BOOT MAKERS,

And dealers in Fine Ready-Made Goods.

PRICES REDUCED TO SUIT THE TIMES.

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99 Cent Store 99

Immense Assortment of Fancy Goods, Jewelry, Housekeeping Goods, Hats, Bosom Shirts, &c.,

No. 69 Westminster Street, Providence, R. I.

We have constantly in stock a fine assortment of Ladies' Underwear and Pillow Shams,

For 99 Cents.

Introductory.

Narragansett Bay.



ARRAGANSETT BAY is, without doubt, one of the most charmingly picturesque of all old Ocean's various indentations on our American coasts. Indeed, not a few distinguished travelers have regarded this famous arm of the sea—for such, technically speaking, it is—as one among the chief of earth's scenes of tranquil beauty. When Admiral Wellesley, of the Royal Navy, was here, in the *Bellerophon*, he remarked that this Bay, with its surroundings, was the finest sheet of water he had ever seen. That "Nature's canny hand" formed it in one of her finest and happiest moods is at once admitted when, in passing over its sparkling waters, the observer contemplates not only the various lovely islands and islets with which it is studded, with their inviting farms, farm-houses and summer retreats, but is enchanted, at the same time, with the delightfully varying irregularity of its shore lines; indented by charming little bays and rivers, winding in and out in the most unexpected but captivating way, everywhere presenting scenes of ravishing beauty in the form of verdant lawns, hills, dales, woods, meadows, gray rocks and pebbly strands, and at frequent localities, on either side, displaying some one of those numerous highly attractive and popular summer shore-resorts for which Narragansett Bay is so widely noted, not to mention but incidentally here, the great fashionable water

ing place on the southern end of the splendid Island of Rhode Island—the largest and richest of its islands, and one having one of the finest and safest harbors on the face of the globe.

Narragansett Bay, whose great and varied summer attractions have won for it so extended a celebrity, extends from the Atlantic Ocean northwardly into the State of Rhode Island, between Point Judith on the west and Seacommet Point on the east, to the length of about twenty-eight miles, and has a breadth varying from three to twelve miles. It receives several considerable rivers, and is divided at its mouth by the islands of Rhode Island and Canonicut, by which three passages up are offered vessels—known as the east, west and middle passages. The Bay has been the scene of various notable historic incidents of the old Revolutionary times, and has repeatedly received the visits of foreign fleets and vessels of war. The first overt act of violence against the British government was committed on the Narragansett waters, by the Newport people, in scuttling and sinking His Majesty's armed sloop Liberty, in 1769, and burning her boats; and the first blood shed in the great Revolutionary struggle was that shed at the capture and destruction by Providence men, in 1772, of His Majesty's schooner Gaspee, of eight guns, when her commander, Lieut. Duddingston, was shot, though not fatally. The notable "Battle of Rhode Island," which took place on the island in 1778, was said by Lafayette to have been "the best fought action of the war."

Chapter 1.

The City of Providence.



PROVIDENCE, the chief city of the State of Rhode Island, and the second city of New England in point of population and wealth, is situated at the head of navigation on the northwest arm of Narragansett Bay—or what is usually called Providence River. Its latitude is $41^{\circ} 42' 22''$ north, and longitude $71^{\circ} 24' 48''$ west, and it is distant from the ocean about thirty-five miles. It was settled, as is well known, by Roger Williams, in 1636. The general history of this great and admirable man, and famous apostle of "soul liberty," or perfect religious freedom and entire independence both of church and state, is so familiar to the intelligent public that it need not be recited here.

The precise birth-place of Roger Williams is not certainly known, but it is believed to have been in Wales, Great Britain. He was about thirty-two years of age, when, in 1631, he came to this country, and his death occurred early in 1683, when he had attained the advanced age of eighty-four. Immediately after his banishment by the Massachusetts General Court, he attempted to settle on the eastern shore of Seekonk River, near what has been known as Cove Mills, but upon the advice of his friend, Gov. Winslow, he removed to this side—our Rhode Island side—of the river. Landing first, as is believed, on Slate Rock, (since

so-called) and receiving the friendly greeting of the Indians, "What-cheer, netop"—this latter word signifying "friend"—he came down around the headland Tockwotton, and passing our now India and Fox points, found his way up our river, (then a broad sheet of water lined by forest trees on either side), and finally, meeting with a fine spring of water on the east bank, between what is now Canal and North Main streets, there stopped and began a settlement, to which he gratefully gave the name of Providence. The original settlers, with Williams at their head, were six in number, and the time of their arrival is believed to have been either in the spring or in June of 1636.

Other settlers, from different parts, soon began to arrive, and a local government was organized in 1640. In 1643 Roger Williams was selected by the people of the three small colonies, or settlements, which then existed in Rhode Island, to proceed to Great Britain for the purpose of obtaining, if possible, from the government, a charter which should incorporate them as one colony and secure their right of self-government. As Massachusetts refused to allow our founder to come there and take passage in one of their ships, he was compelled to go to New York, whence he went to England in a Dutch ship. The civil war was then in progress, and the Long Parliament was in session, but Williams' efforts to obtain a charter were successful, and he returned in 1644 with the important document, entitled—"The Incorporation of Providence Plantations in the Narragansett Bay in New England." Upon his return, he bore an official letter to the Massachusetts government, and passed quietly through that colony on his way home. When he reached the Seekonk, fourteen canoes crowded with Providence people met and welcomed him, and his arrival here was a really triumphant affair. The colony organized under this Parliamentary patent in 1647. It was superseded by the Royal Charter granted by King Charles II. in 1663. This charter continued to be the fundamental law of the State till the adoption of the Constitution in 1842.

In 1649 Providence was incorporated by the General Assembly as a town, and in 1676 it was in great part burned by the Indians, in the war then raging. For about a cen-

tury and a half after its settlement, the increase of its population was slow, and up to 1790 the number of inhabitants was less than that of Newport—Providence then having 6,380 and Newport 6,716. In 1810, the population of Providence was 10,071; in 1850, it was 41,513; in 1870, 68,904, and in 1875, owing in part to increase of territory, it was upwards of 100,000. It was incorporated as a city in 1832, having then a population of about 17,000.

Providence is unquestionably one of the very healthiest and really one of the most beautiful cities of the Union. Instead of lying on a level plain, it rises in gentle acclivities in every direction; is pleasingly diversified by hill and valley: is finely divided by the river on which it was originally settled, and has near its centre a splendid water area known as the Cove Basin, into and from which the tide regularly flows and ebbs, and which is the real head of the north-western arm of the Narragansett Bay. This Cove Basin is of an elliptic form, is about a mile in circumference, and is surrounded by a verdant enclosed promenade, eighty feet in width, well studded with shade trees and provided with spacious graveled walks. The place, and especially the open area of water, so often renewed from the Bay, is deemed to contribute essentially to the general health of the city. Providence, as has been remarked, rises in graceful acclivities, from the river, on either side and at the north of the Cove Basin—which receives two small rivers, the Woonasquatucket from the west and Mooshassuck from the north. The highest elevation of the city on the west side is seventy-eight feet, and on the east, about two hundred and four feet. It is, in truth, a naturally well-drained city, but within a few years a complete system of sewerage has been adopted and constructed, at great expense, and an abundant supply of very pure, soft water, has been obtained and introduced, also at high cost, from Pawtuxet river.

Several fine bridges span the river, one of which and the oldest, in the central part, is handsomely paved and of great width. There are about three hundred and fifty miles in extent, of received streets, and some two hundred and fifty miles more within the city boundaries. The streets are

well lighted at night—a considerable portion of them simultaneously by electricity. Very many of them, too, are lined with business structures of imposing magnitude and architecture, while on the hills, on either side of the city, and in various retired quarters elsewhere, may be found numerous elegant private mansions and fine grounds. Providence is to a great extent a manufacturing city, and it has various great mechanical and manufacturing establishments, some of which are of extraordinary interest to intelligent travelers, and have been visited and examined, indeed, by not a few distinguished persons both of our own and foreign countries. Yet the city is also a great trading mart, and some of the largest and finest stores in New England, in different lines of trade, may be found here.

The educational and charitable institutions of Providence hold a high rank among those of the oldest and largest cities of the Union. Brown University, splendidly and conspicuously situated on the summit of the eastern hill, and possessing an extensive and attractive *campus*, stands at the head of our educational system. It celebrated the Centennial Anniversary of its founding about fourteen years ago, in September, 1864, and it is well known throughout the nation for the thoroughness and liberality of its educational method and course. The professional chairs are those of Moral and Intellectual Philosophy; the Latin Language and Literature; Mathematics and Astronomy; the Greek Language and Literature; History and Political Economy; Mathematics and Civil Engineering; Chemistry; Rhetoric, English Literature, and Eloquence; Physics; Natural Theology; Agricultural Zoölogy; Physiology; Modern Languages; Geology. The University has a fine Chemical Laboratory; a valuable Museum of Natural History; a splendid Library, containing almost fifty thousand volumes; excellent astronomical and scientific instruments, and philosophical apparatus in general; a Gymnasium Hall hired for the exclusive use of students, and various other first-class appointments requisite or desirable for such an institution. The benefactions to the University, in the way of educational endowments, have been numerous;

and there are various forms of aid offered for meritorious, indigent students, including some one hundred scholarships, and a fund of upwards of eight thousand dollars, the income of which is applied, as may be required, for the use of deserving young men of small means. Several partial courses of study are also offered to meet the wants and time of such as do not wish to pursue a full University course; and instruction of an eminently practical character is given in various scientific departments in which knowledge is largely needed and sought,—such as in agriculture, the mechanic arts, chemistry as applied to the arts, civil engineering, etc. A substantial fire-proof library building—an elegant and most convenient structure—is among the University buildings last erected, and a new dormitory is now in course of construction. The present number of students is two hundred and thirty-seven. President, Rev. Ezekiel G. Robinson, D. D., LL. D. The Librarian, for a long period of years, has been Dr. Reuben A. Guild, a very efficient and scholarly gentleman, the author of valuable works.

The public free-school system of education in Providence is thoroughly complete. It is of the highest order, comparing most favorably with any public school system in the Union, and may be truthfully said to be on a grand scale. The new High School, just erected to take the place of a former one of too small dimensions, is a very handsome structure, in parallelogram form, about one hundred and fifty feet long by one hundred and twenty-nine feet wide, and three stories, of fifteen feet each, in height. It is built of fine-quality brick, with ornate stone trimmings, and its entire cost, including land, will probably be about \$200,000. The Grammar, Intermediate and Primary schools are about eighty in number, and there are upwards of fifty school-houses—the major portion of them being built in the best modern style, and some of them being very large, ornamental and costly. The number of enrolled pupils is not far from thirteen thousand, and the cost of maintenance of the schools, in 1877, was upwards of \$219,000.

Besides the regular public schools, the Roman Catholics have a considerable number of their own, and there are also some very superior private schools and school-buildings

not confined to any particular sect. The Society of Friends, too, have for a long period had a large first-class school in a very fine and spacious brick edifice on the eastern hill, somewhat remote from the centre of the city. This is usually known as the Friends' School, and it has for many years enjoyed a high and extended reputation.

The Providence Athenaeum and the new Public Library may be very properly classed with the educational institutions of the city. The Athenaeum is an old establishment, located in a substantial granite edifice, about midway up "College Hill," so-called, and comprises a very extensive library and reading-room, open to all who choose to become stockholders—the price of a share being only fifteen dollars, subject to an annual tax of five dollars. The library, which is one of great excellency, contains nearly forty thousand volumes, belonging to every department of literature, science and art, while the reading-room is furnished with all the leading and noted American and foreign periodicals. The privileges of the institution are extended to the families of stockholders and to certain invited strangers. J. Dunham Hedge, Esq., a fine scholar and a most urbane gentleman, has been, for a long period of years, the accomplished librarian-in-chief of the Athenaeum. The Public Free Library is quite a recent acquisition—occupying spacious rooms in the Butler Exchange, in the centre of the city—but it promises to become a great and flourishing institution of inestimable value to the people, who, since it was opened, have visited it in great numbers and oftener than was expected.

The beneficent institutions, large and small, of Providence, are very numerous. The Butler Hospital for the Insane and the Rhode Island Hospital are two especially prominent ones. The edifices of both are grand and imposing structures, exceedingly well constructed in every respect for the great purposes for which they were designed; and the management of both, from first to last, has been such as to merit and secure the warm approbation of the most eminent and estimable men of the city and State. The Butler Hospital—so-called after the name of its original munificent benefactor, the late Cyrus Butler—has been in

operation for a period of thirty years. It has four permanent funds, amounting to \$81,600, the income of which is devoted in different ways to its maintenance and improvement, and it has also a farm, the produce of which, in 1877, amounted in value to upwards of \$9,000. Its surrounding grounds are extensive and beautiful, and its situation, in an elevated, retired spot in the northern portion of the city, is most eligible and healthful. The average number of patients under treatment is about one hundred and sixty, and the expenditures last year somewhat exceeded \$63,000. Hon. Amos C. Barstow is President of the institution, and Dr. John W. Sawyer is the Superintendent.

The Rhode Island Hospital is another beneficent institution on a grand scale, in every respect, though of more recent date than the one just spoken of. Like that, it owes its origin to a munificent gift from one of our wealthy citizens, the late Robert H. Ives, or perhaps we should say from him and members of the Ives family. This gift amounted to about \$75,000, and the sum required in addition to meet the entire cost of the large and magnificent hospital edifice and appointments, which was very considerable, was raised by subscriptions from the people of the city and State. The hospital was opened in 1868, and has been of inestimable benefit, both to those with and without means of payment, in the surgical and medical treatment of diseases of all kinds and in great number. The annual number of patients admitted has latterly been between four and five hundred, while the number of out-patients treated was, in 1876, no less than three thousand five hundred and seventy-three. The medical and surgical professional talent connected with the hospital is of the highest order, and remarkable success has, as a rule, attended the treatment of the diverse diseases and difficulties presented. About \$150,000 had been contributed not long since by wealthy citizens, business firms and societies for the endowment of permanent free beds, and while all desiring the benefits of the institution who could pay for the same have cheerfully done so, yet a very large number of persons without means have freely received those benefits, and the Rhode Island Hospital has been in a large measure a truly charitable

institution. The endowments for free beds are gradually increasing, and contributions, small or large, for the benefit of the Hospital are needed and cheerfully accepted, as its regular income is not sufficient to completely cover expenses. President of the institution, Prof. George I. Chace.

Among the other numerous charitable institutions of Providence may be named as prominent and highly valuable, the Children's Friend Society, the Roman Catholic St. Aloysius Orphan Asylum, the Association for the Benefit of Colored Children, the Home for Aged Women, the Home for Aged Men, the Female Charitable Society, the Nursery, the Irrepressible Society, and the Charitable Fuel Society. But there are numerous other excellent charitable organizations connected with the churches or otherwise. The Young Men's Christian Association and the Union for Christian Work are two beneficent institutions which have been productive of great good.

The Dexter Asylum, the great charitable institution of the Municipality of Providence, was the bequest of the late Ebenezer Knight Dexter. By his will, in the year 1824, he bequeathed to the then Town of Providence what is now known as the Asylum Farm, a fine piece of land of very nearly forty acres, within the now city boundaries, together with a large amount of other property, towards the care and support of the poor. The farm is finely situated on the eastern hill, is very productive, and the Asylum building erected upon it is a large, substantial, imposing edifice, finely arranged for the comfortable accommodation of several hundred inmates.

The Providence Reform School is, as its name imports, both a penal and an educational institution belonging to the city, and during the twenty-seven years and upwards that it has been in operation it has effected great good in the way of the radical reformation and useful instruction of vicious children and youth. The Reform School building, a large, well appointed structure, situated on elevated ground in the south-eastern quarter of the city, overlooks the harbor, receives the southern breezes from the bay, and is in all respects most eligibly located.

While Providence contains, as has been remarked, many elegant and costly private mansions and grounds, its public

buildings, including some structures devoted to mercantile or other business purposes, are numerous, and in various instances of imposing magnitude and great architectural beauty. The new City Hall, recently erected by the Municipal Government, but, at the time of this publication, not yet finished internally, is finely situated at the head of Exchange Place, in the centre of the city, where it covers an entire square, bounded by Dorrance, Eddy, Washington and Fulton streets, and measuring about thirty-two thousand square feet. The edifice is built of finished granite, in a decidedly grand and ornate style of architecture, with a very elegant, majestic facade, rising to an imposing height and surmounted by a gracefully designed dome. This facade faces Exchange Place, a very wide, extended avenue, and the approach to the building is consequently very fine. Not only well informed citizens, but strangers, whose opportunities of observation have been extended and abundant, have declared that, in their opinion, this new City Hall is one of the finest public buildings, in point of architectural beauty, in any of the States of the Union. Its cost, when entirely finished and furnished will probably somewhat exceed one million dollars, not including land purchased some twenty years ago.

The new County Court House, built by the State and opened for use in December, 1877, with appropriate ceremonies, is situated a short distance up the eastern hill, at the southwest corner of College and Benefit streets, directly opposite the Athenaeum, and is a large, lofty edifice of a somewhat irregular but unique and impressive style of architecture, of the modern Gothic order. Several kinds of stone and brick—such as Quincy granite, Connecticut brown stone, Danvers face brick, dressed brown stone, polished granite, etc.,—have been used with very fine effect in its exterior walls and trimmings, and from the front, on Benefit street, rises a majestic tower, from the upper windows of which an extensive view is obtained of the city and its surroundings, and of the harbor and bay. The edifice is exceedingly well constructed for all the purposes for which it is designed, and great attention has been paid to warming, lighting and ventilation—the latest and best improve-

ments having been introduced in the arrangements for these important objects. A first-class clock, said to be one of the finest in the country, has been placed in the tower at a cost of \$1,800; and dials, on which the time is indicated by an electric attachment, are found in all the court-rooms and other parts of the building. The edifice was constructed at much less cost than the new City Hall, but it is in every respect a most elegant and admirable public building.

The new Narragansett Hotel, recently opened, is a structure of great size, seven stories in height, and covering nearly an entire square in the central portion of the city. Although the edifice—built of fine pressed brick, with iron fronts for its first story, occupied in part for stores—is externally quite plain, yet, internally, it is constructed with great architectural elegance, is magnificently finished and furnished, and its appointments throughout are all on a grand scale. It ranks, as a hotel, among the very finest in the country. Adjoining it, at the south end, is the very elegant Providence Opera House—the two buildings covering the entire square bounded by Broad, Dorrance, Pine and Eddy streets. The main entrances of the Hotel and the Opera House are on Dorrance street.

There are some fifteen other hotels, large and small, in Providence, among which we may name as being prominent the City Hotel, the Aldrich House, the Perrin House, Thayer's Hotel and the Central Hotel. Some of the smaller hotels are very good ones. The Washington Hotel, on the street of that name, is an old, though not a very large house, which is much patronized by the regular professional showmen, minstrel companies and others.

Among the chief public halls and places of amusement may be mentioned "Music Hall"—a spacious first-class hall, occupying the greater portion of a substantial, handsome brick building on Westminster street: "Lowe's Opera House," a large and very conveniently and safely arranged structure fronting on Union street: "Howard Hall," a spacious, handsome hall in Howard Block on Westminster street; and the "Academy of Music."

The various fine mercantile or general business buildings in Providence have been alluded to, but we would mention

the "Butler Exchange" as being a particularly imposing edifice, covering a large square extending from Westminster street to Exchange Place, and being constructed in very elaborate style; also, the "Arcade," an old but very substantial granite building, on Westminster street, directly opposite the Butler Exchange, and extending through to Weybosset street, with numerous stores on its three floors, arranged on each side of a wide, intersecting avenue, protected and lighted by a glass roof. The Arcade is noted for its two Doric porticos, each displaying six massive granite columns, every column being a solid block. The What Cheer Building, on the east side, facing Market Square, is also a very majestic structure of brown stone. The United States Custom House, Post Office and Circuit Court building, on Weybosset street, although not a strikingly handsome, is, nevertheless, a very solid granite pile, three stories in height, surmounted by a spacious dome.

The church edifices in Providence are about seventy in number, and comprise a number of very large and elegant structures. The "First Baptist Meeting House," so-called, noted for its tall, finely proportioned steeple; the St. John's Protestant Episcopal Church; the First Congregational Church, (Unitarian); and the Beneficent Congregational Church, (Orthodox), are the very oldest of all, and are large, handsome buildings. Among the later edifices, Grace Church, the Union Congregational, All Saints, Westminster Congregational, and First Universalist may be named as particularly elegant. The Roman Catholics, who have numerous fine churches, are about to erect a very large Cathedral on the east corner of High and Fenner streets, which is expected to be also a very handsome one.

Swan Point Cemetery and the North Burial Ground are two places of great interest and beauty in Providence, and the Hope Reservoir and Pumping Station, (with its famous engines), constituting a portion of the city's public water works, and situated on the eastern hill, are also well worthy of being seen. The "Soldiers and Sailors Monument," erected by the State at much cost, and standing on Exchange Place, a short distance in front of the City Hall, is a work

of art of very considerable merit and of very strong interest, and has been largely visited by the people of the State as well as by strangers.

On the southern border of the city, only a short drive or horse-car ride from the centre, lies Roger Williams Park—a tract of land of upwards of one hundred acres bequeathed to the city by Betsy Williams, who died in 1871, and who was a descendant of Roger. This land, of naturally favorable formation for the purpose, the city has been gradually laying out, adorning and in divers ways improving as a public park. It already possesses numerous strong attractions as such, and is very largely frequented by the people, especially in the warm season. Its varied beauties, however, will not only be as time progresses greatly heightened, but the best artistic taste and skill will be engaged in the laudable work of enhancing the charms of the place by such different, ingenious devices as will render its attractions quite irresistible. It may, it is thought, be much enlarged by a fine connection with another delightful locality. Meanwhile, the city has caused a superb monument to Roger Williams to be constructed and erected upon it, which, both in point of design and execution, is deemed by the best connoisseurs to be most admirable, and to take rank among the very finest works of art in our country. The monument embraces an excellently well conceived and finished bronze statue of the immortal founder of the City of Providence, and a fine female figure as History, writing the inscription. The work having been placed in the best position in the Park which could be selected for it, was publicly unveiled and consecrated last autumn, with appropriate and most imposing ceremonies, in the presence of the Municipal Government, the high officers of the State, and thousands of citizens and visitors from all quarters. The artist was Franklin Simmons, of Rome.

Chapter 2.

Down the Bay.



DURING the warm season, the City of Providence regularly becomes the resort of thousands and tens of thousands of persons who hasten here, not only from the towns and villages in the northern, western and other parts of the State, but also from numerous places in neighboring and even far distant States with the eager purpose of making excursions in our large and elegant river and Sound steamers to some or all of the many delightful pleasure resorts on each side, or on the islands of Narragansett Bay, and of enjoying the exceedingly beautiful and picturesque scenery of this widely famed region, and of inhaling at the same time the delicious and invigorating ocean breezes which come up from the broad Atlantic and fan the sparkling waters and lovely, verdant shores that meet the view on all sides of the admiring spectator.

The steamers plying down and up the river and bay are not only very staunch, commodious, well appointed and handsome boats, but they have always been well managed, and they run, from the city wharves, at very short intervals, from an early hour in the morning until late in the afternoon —very frequently making what are termed "moonlight excursions," though upon these occasions the managers do not usually guarantee that no clouds shall hide the face of

the Queen of Night. The facilities offered the people for passing down and up Narragansett Bay are in short all that need be desired, and excursionists can go and come, to and from the divers leading and most attractive places on its shores, when and as they like.

Field's Point.

THIS is the first spot where steamers stop and it is only about ten minutes run from the city, or it may be easily reached by a short carriage drive, on the west side of the river. This point is a small neck of land, or in view of its formation as a whole, it may be styled a small promontory which juts out from the western shore well across the head of the bay proper, leaving room for a good channel to wind around it, while the bay immediately below is about a mile in width. As a shore resort of late years this place is mainly noted for the excellent "shore dinners" which are served up there, at frequent intervals, during the day, and for the great facility with which, in a very short space of time, it may be reached—so that business men of the city and others may and do go there in large companies, at mid-day or subsequently, enjoy there a feast of good things, and return if they like, very speedily, to their counting-rooms or stores. The Point in the afternoon is often far cooler than the city, as the sea-breeze comes up from below. It was contemplated, about eight years ago—and we do not know that the idea is yet entirely given up—to have a public park laid out on the tract of land bounded on the north by the old Stonington Railroad way and the harbor; on the east by the harbor and bay; on the south by the bay and city line, and on the west by Eddy street, or what was known as the Pawtuxet Turnpike. This tract includes all the land between the southern shore of Field's Point and Sassafras Point and Old Maid's Cove, together with various farms

and lots rearwardly, and it would have made a park, very picturesque and beautiful in formation, of about three hundred and seventy-five acres, a part of which is owned by the city. It would be easily practicable to connect this tract by means of a short, well constructed avenue, with the Roger Williams Park, and the union of the two places would give a park of less size than the New York Central.

Some of the excursion steamers usually pass from Field's Point, across the bay, to the pleasure resorts on the east side, and after touching at the wharves of these—frequently built well out from the shore—recross to Rocky Point and spots on the western shore. Other boats proceed direct to Rocky Point and thence to Newport. Others, still, make occasional excursions to Block Island, about sixty miles from Providence. Indeed, the variety of points visited and trips made, from time to time, by the regular or occasional excursion steamers is quite large.

We will speak now of the several summer resorts of note on the east side of the bay.

Ocean Cottage.

AFTER crossing from Field's Point, on the west side—as we said the boats touching there usually do—Ocean Cottage is the first attractive public place visited; and it is really a very pleasant and popular resort, being situated on elevated land, and with the irregular formation of its surrounding grounds, comprising some twenty acres, well adorned with shade and fruit trees, presenting, on the whole, a pleasingly picturesque aspect. It was first opened some twenty-eight years ago, and is said to have been one of the first places of resort established on the river. Very fine clam or general shore dinners, comprising the seasonable vegetables and fruits, are served up there, and some three hundred can be accommodated at table at one time; but dinners are furnished,

to order, at all proper hours. Prices here are low; and the proprietor has recently erected an additional and a fine building designed for the use of boarders—the house to be conducted in the best style, so as to render it a desirable resort for families with children. Ocean Cottage is a pleasant four mile drive, on a good road, from Providence, and the Providence, Warren and Bristol railroad station is near by.

On the main road, opposite the entrance to Ocean Cottage, the Sisters of Mercy own and occupy a large building, for school purposes.



Squantum.

ON a picturesque, rocky promontory, about opposite Ocean Cottage, on the river side, stands conspicuously visible to all travellers and excursionists up and down the bay, the beautiful houses of the Squantum Association—a private, first-class, fashionable club, composed of some of the wealthiest, most intelligent and most influential business men and professional gentlemen of Providence, including not a few in very high positions. The grounds of the club are delightfully situated, apart from the main land, and contain some four or five buildings, including a spacious dining hall, a billiard room, a carriage house, etc. The club have, in their employ a cook and caterer, and at regular intervals during the warm, pleasant months, they have, in their cool, rocky retreat, sumptuous shore banquets and delightful social recreations. The Squantum grounds and buildings are strictly private.

Chapter 5.

Silver Spring.



HIS is a very noted and favorite public resort only a few rods below Ocean Cottage, but having a separate landing place. It is but a short walk—though a rather up-hill one—between Silver Spring and the “Cottage.” The two places, however, are quite distinct and under the management of different proprietors. The Spring was opened in 1869 by Mr. Hiram D. Maxfield, who has won a high reputation for the quality of the entertainments in the line of shore dinners, etc., which he has provided for his guests during the “excursion season.” His annual opening dinner, indeed, has usually been somewhat in advance of this limited season, and his closing one generally beyond it—*his* season being, in fact, from June 1st to September 20th. Mr. Maxfield’s fine style of serving up shore dinners and the variety and excellent quality of the articles furnished, in connection with the attention paid to cleanliness in all his operations, has rendered Silver Spring a favorite stopping place with a host of good people. He has recently constructed a large bakery on his place, where he will make all his bread and pastry; and he has, here and there, in pleasant situations on his extensive grounds, well covered with thriving trees, nice summer cottages, which he has been in the habit of letting to occupants at prices ranging from \$50 to \$200, according to

size and situation. His public dining-hall, finely located on the high rocky shore overlooking the sparkling water expanse in front and cooled by refreshing breezes from the bay, affords comfortable seating for six hundred people. The facilities offered here for bathing, boating and fishing, are excellent; and there are grounds which Mr. Maxfield lets for camping purposes—furnishing tents, etc., if desired—on reasonable terms. Silver Spring is easily accessible by land as well as by water—a short carriage drive or railroad ride speedily taking a party there.

"Bayden House," so called, is a small building, near the Silver Spring landing, erected on a rock extending a little way from the shore. Ice cream and other refreshments are sold there.

Pomham Rocks.

THESE rocks, lying only a short distance from Silver Spring shore, were so called after Pomham, or Pumham, a valiant Narragansett Indian chief, who was killed in July 1676, in a fight with the English, and who had been the cause of much trouble to the original white settlers. Pomham light-house, belonging to the United States, and under the charge of Capt. Charles H. Salisbury, is on these rocks. Capt. Salisbury, who has his wife and daughter with him, has been an extensive voyager and traveller both by sea and land, and has a large circle of friends among excursionists and others.

Cedar Grove.

THIS rather famous place is only a few minutes run, in the boats, from Silver Spring, and only about five minutes

walk from the station on the Providence, Warren and Bristol railroad.

It is some five miles from Providence. The place was started about eleven years ago, by Mr. Follet, and it then comprised about fifty acres of land, including some fifteen of farming land—Mr. F. holding the whole at that time on a ten years' lease. He erected upon it a spacious dining-hall, in which from five to six hundred persons could be seated at table. The structure was two stories high, the upper part containing over twenty cool lodging rooms. He had also a tea-room, an ice cream saloon, a well stocked grocery store; a large dance-hall, bowling alleys, a dwelling house and other buildings. Some changes and improvements, however, have been made there since his time.

Cedar Grove was then, and indeed has been since, a noted place for camping out in tents, and for summer sojourn in inexpensive but often very pretty wooden cottages, without plastered walls and frequently with cooking conveniences outside. At one time three hundred of these were scattered about the grove, and were put up and occupied by numerous highly respectable citizens of Providence, and other places in and out of the State. The tents and cottages seemed to be, as a rule, very neat, and the interior of many of them, with their snow white couches and counterpanes and tasteful articles of furniture, looked very inviting.

Mr. George W. Payton is now the proprietor of Cedar Grove, and, during several seasons past, many Massachusetts and Connecticut people have occupied camping spots there, and not a few of these parties have engaged grounds for the present season. Mr. Payton's "Cedar Grove House" is a fine hotel situated on the left of the Riverside wharf, and has accommodations for seventy-five to one hundred regular boarders. The house is only about five minutes walk from the railroad station. Shore dinners, comprising all the luxuries of the season, are provided daily, at Cedar Grove, and as many as six hundred persons can be seated at table. There is an extended view from the hotel, embracing Prudence Island, Rocky Point on the west shore, Warren and Bristol on same side as the Grove, and other attractive points. One of the most spacious dance-halls on the shore of the bay is

found at Cedar Grove, with music ready at all hours. There is also a fine, gravelly beach, with bath-house, sail and row-boats, and every facility for fishing. Cedar Grove is so called from the great number of Cedar trees on the grounds, and its varied attractions will doubtless continue to long render it the resort of multitudes of people from diverse places. Persons going to the Grove by water should leave the boat at Riverside wharf.

 *Riverside Hotel.*

SOME six or seven years ago an association of gentlemen embraced a favorable opportunity to secure a large area of land in the neighborhood of, and including, Cedar Grove, which they have greatly improved at much cost. The old "Sherman Place," so called, was purchased and platted, under the name of "Pleasant Bluffs," and the Cedar Grove and Riverside estates were also platted. All these lands are situated in the southerly portion of East Providence, upon the shore of the bay, and they are easily and speedily reached by a drive or by a railroad ride, from the City of Providence, or by the excursion steamers. The new Riverside Hotel, built by the association—styled the "Riverside Land Company"—cost about \$40,000 and is the largest hotel on the eastern shore, proper. It has accommodations for about one hundred and eighty boarders, and may be regarded as a fine house in every respect. Near and in front of the hotel a wharf has been constructed, at great cost, which is thirty-three feet in width, and which extends one thousand one hundred and fifty feet from the shore, so that any steamers navigating the bay can approach it. This wharf is a substantial one, and supersedes of course the old Cedar Grove wharf above.

The Elliott Hotel.

THIS is situated about half a mile south of the last-mentioned one. Its proprietor, Mr. H. R. Elliott, provides shore dinners, daily, at low prices, from 12 o'clock, M., for parties, and has large grounds for camping purposes, together with tents, cooking utensils, &c., which he lets by the season. His shore dinners comprise, it is said, meats, pies, cake, tea and coffee as well as clams, fish and the usual vegetable accompaniments. The house is about ten minutes walk from Riverside Landing or from Bullock's Point below.

Camp White—Cherry Grove.

THIS resort, opened in 1870, is about half a mile from Cedar Grove, and visitors may reach it by the boats stopping at Bullock's Point landing. Shore dinners are furnished here, at the most moderate rates, and the proprietor has about twenty cottages to let, together with grounds for camping. There is half a mile of hard, sandy beach, with good bathing facilities, and boats for fishing parties. There is also a convenient boarding stable.

Bullock's Point

Is situated on elevated ground, with water on all sides but the northerly, and is a fine, airy place. The view from it is quite extensive, and the beach is thought to be one of the best on the river for bathing. There is a hotel, called the "What Cheer House," and the arrangements for summer boarders are good. There are about two hundred acres of fine, shaded grounds for camping, with houses to let to such as desire them. Clam or shore dinners are furnished at mod-

erate rates, and of fine quality. The place is about six miles from Providence, and may be pleasantly reached by the boats which stop at the landing frequently, every day. At the head of the cove or inlet, on the east side of the point, there is, or was a few years ago, a burial-ground containing a stone with the inscription—"1664. Here lyeth the body of ye worthy Thomas Willett, Esq., who died in ye 64th year of his age, anno, who was the first Mayor of New York, and twice did sustain the place." Capt. Willett was a prominent man in the early history of Barrington—or Swansey as it was formerly. He was of English descent, and his successful services in settling difficulties between the Dutch, the English, and Indians, won him great popularity in New York, and secured his election, there, as the first Mayor.

Town of Barrington.

THIS does not belong to what are usually styled "shore-resorts," but as it lies on the eastern shore, next below East Providence and comprises that well known summer retreat, Nayatt, we will just state that its site was originally purchased of the Indian king, Massasoit, and in 1667 constituted a part of Swansey. It was separated from Swansey in 1717, and for a long time it was a part of Warren, though in 1747 it was first incorporated as Barrington. In 1770 its municipal independence commenced, and in June 1870, it celebrated its Centennial anniversary in fine style. Barrington is a very pleasant, healthy place, and contains private mansions and grounds of great beauty. Various prominent business men of Providence have fine residences there. Drownville, a village of Barrington, situated on the line of the railroad, has proved quite attractive. Purchases of land have been frequently made there, for summer residences, and new houses have been constantly in course of erection.

*Nayatt.*

AT Nayatt Point, the river suddenly widens and becomes properly the Bay, though there is quite an enlargement between Occupaspatuxet Cove and the termination of Bullock's Point. Nayatt is a delightful, cool and pleasant spot on the eastern shore of the bay, and has become a popular place for the summer residences of Providence and other families, and some of the mansions are very fine. A long list might be given of the names of Providence gentlemen who summer at Nayatt, but we will only say that the land is mostly owned by private parties interested in maintaining the highest character for the place, and rendering it, in every respect, unexceptionable as a quiet, retired spot. Some gentlemen with their families reside there through the year, among whom is Mr. Nathaniel F. Potter, one of the owners of the extensive "Narragansett Brick Works" in the neighborhood, and Hon. Lewis B. Smith, formerly State senator from Barrington. A commodious hotel, or boarding house, there, is filled by a select party every season.

*Warren.*

IT is sufficient to say of Warren that it is one of the old towns of the State, having been incorporated in 1746, and is a small but very pleasant place, situated on the east bank of Warren River, which runs northerly from the bay and unites with Barrington River. The town is not on the usual route of the excursion boats, but is on the line of the Providence, Warren and Bristol Railroad, about ten miles from Providence. It has a population of about 4,000, and, with its broad, beautifully shaded streets, is a decidedly at-

tractive place. Not a few families resort to it for a summer residence, and "Cole's Hotel," so called, (built in 1750,) is always open for the accommodation of summer boarders. Mr. Sturges Davis is now its proprietor. Warren has a public library of 2,000 volumes, and some half a dozen churches. The Rhode Island College (now Brown University) was originally established, in 1765, in Warren, but was removed in 1770 to Providence. In the time of the old Revolution, Warren was invaded by some five hundred English and Hessian troops, who did a great deal of damage to property, burning the Baptist church, the parsonage, and other buildings and boats, and pilfering from the houses of the people.



THIS is another of the old and excellent Rhode Island towns on the east side of the bay. It is situated, however, on the eastern shore of a capacious and fine harbor which makes up from the bay on the south, and the site on which it stands rises in a gentle acclivity from the harbor line. The town is about four miles south of Warren, and is the terminus of the P., W. & Bristol Railroad. The main streets of Bristol intersect regularly at right angles, and are beautifully shaded with stately trees. It is regarded as a very pleasant and a very healthy place, and it has attracted in years past many strangers as summer boarders. Its public school system is comprehensive and excellent, and it has a free public library, presented by Mrs. D. W. Rogers, and styled the "Rogers Free Library"—its cost being \$20,000. The town is, to a considerable extent, a manufacturing one, and among the prominent establishments is the Herreshoff Manufacturing Co., whose steam yachts, patent coil boilers, sailing craft, &c., have rendered the Company famous. They do a large business. The National Rubber Co. is another great and enterprising Bristol firm; and there are

two large cotton mills in the town. The "Bristol Hotel" is understood to be the leading public house, and it has been recently refitted and newly furnished. There is also the Church Street House, and the Vickery House. Southwest of the town, across the harbor, lies the fine peninsula known as Popasqnash, on which are many elegant mansions. Bristol was settled in 1680 and incorporated in 1747. Its present population is about 6,000, and there are not less than seven churches. In the time of the Revolution, the town suffered severely. It was once bombarded by two British men-of-war, and at another time was invaded by an armed force, who took some of the principal men as prisoners, and burnt a church and several dwelling houses.

Prudence Island.

THIS is one of the large and beautiful islands adorning the Bay, and lies off west of Popasquash and of the Town of Portsmouth on the northern part of the Island of Rhode Island. Prudence is quite irregular in shape and is about six miles long by three in width, though at some points it is much narrower. Between Prudence and the main western shore there are three small islands bearing the names of Patience, Hope and Despair. Patience may be seen as the boat descends the bay from Rocky Point, but the others are invisible unless the boat passes down west of Prudence.

Bristol Ferry, Mt. Hope and Bay.

AT the southern end of Bristol, is Bristol Ferry, across which boats, in former times, used to regularly ply, making

a constant connection with the Island of Rhode Island; but the railroad communication with Newport has superseded it. There is a public house at the ferry, where boarders are accommodated. At times, there is considerable sea on this channel, which opens into Mount Hope Bay lying on the east of Bristol. On the western shore of this bay—or, about two miles east of the thickly settled portion of the Town of Bristol, rises "Mount Hope," the ancient seat of the renowned Indian Chief, "King Philip," so called, but known in the famous Forrestian tragedy, as "Metamora, the last of the Wampanoags." From the summit of this considerable eminence, about three hundred feet high, the valiant chief could see the signal fires of his allies for a great distance; and a clear, cold spring of pure water below, from which he is said to have drank, as well as a sort of seat in the solid rock, styled "King Philip's chair," has been long shown to curious visitors. He was for many years a formidable foe of the English settlers, but was finally killed in a swamp fight, in 1676, by a band, largely composed of Indians, under command of Captain Benjamin Church, commissioned by Governor Winslow.

Stone Bridge.

THIS little place, a Tiverton village, is on a southerly arm of Mount Hope Bay, separating the north end of Portsmouth (Island of Rhode Island) from the Town of Tiverton on the eastern mainland. There is a good hotel at Stone Bridge, which bridge connects the island with the main land, and it has been a noted place for fishing.

Seacombe Point.

NEXT south of the Town of Tiverton, comes Little Compton, and at the southern end of Little Compton is Seacom-

net Point—which has sometimes been called the “jumping off place” of the State. The point has indeed a grand outlook upon the ocean, and at one time was a place of considerable resort in the hot months, having then a commodious hotel. This, however, was subsequently destroyed by fire, and Seaconet is not now so often heard from, though there are still boarding-houses there. It is a good place for fishing and fresh breezes, and a few well secured rocks may be found thereabout, upon which free seats can be had.

Portsmouth Grove.

This very pleasant spot is on the Portsmouth shore, opposite the south end of Prudence island. A little island (Dyer's) lies nearly between it and Prudence. Narragansett Bay, we may here remark, is dotted with quite a number of very small islands, not of sufficient importance to require special notice. The Portsmouth Grove was once a much frequented public resort, but some years ago it was taken for a Government hospital place, and it is now one of the “has beens.”

Island of Rhode Island.

This is the great and most lustrous island gem of the Narragansett waters. The derivation of the name Rhode Island does not seem to have been well settled, though it has been a question much discussed. Arnold, in his elaborate history of the State, seems to think that this name originated from the designation given to the island by Adrian Bloek, the Dutch navigator, from whom Bloek Island is named, and who styled our Narragansett Island “Roodt Eylanrt,” (Red Island,) from the abundance of red clay he saw in some portions of its shores—the transition from “Roodt Eylanrt” to Rhode Island being easy. Perhaps we may as well accept this explanation, and say no more about it.

The original Indian name of the island, by the way, has given writers more trouble than the English one, owing, no doubt, to the great scarcity of spelling-books and gazetteers among the old aborigines. Aquidneck, however, is believed to come pretty near it.

The island, renowned for its fertility, beauty, and salubrity, is about fifteen miles long by three and a half in breadth—though the breadth is quite variable. It comprises two towns, Portsmouth and Middletown, and the City of Newport. Anything like a complete history of this island would occupy much space, and would make, indeed, a considerable book of itself. It will be sufficient for us to state that previous to its settlement by the English, there was a war for its possession between the Indians, and that the original occupants, who, so far as is known, were the Aquidnecks, were conquered by the Narragansetts. In the year 1638, the island was sold and conveyed by deed, by the Narragansett sachems, (through the joint influence of Roger Williams and Sir Henry Vane) to William Coddington and some eighteen or nineteen others; and the consideration paid for the fee, and for certain grass on other islands, is stated to have been forty fathoms of white peage, with ten coats and twenty hoes for the resident Indians for vacating the lands, and five fathoms of wampum to the local sachem. The present money value of all this in "trade dollars" we are unable to calculate. The northern part of the island was first built upon and occupied by the English, and subsequently the southern, and for a time there were two distinct governments, which were ultimately united under one organization.

During a portion of the Revolutionary war, the then Town of Newport and the entire island suffered greatly. A strong British force landed upon and held the island for nearly three years—from December, 1776, to October, 1779. In the course of these years they destroyed forests, farms and gardens; completely annihilated the then quite extensive commerce of Newport; caused many of the most valuable and useful citizens to leave; and pillaged and tyranized on a grand scale, besides committing numerous and great outrages. In August, 1778, a great and very fierce

battle — known as the “Battle of Rhode Island” — was fought there between the British and the American troops, the latter under command of Generals Sullivan and Greene. In this battle, the loss of the Americans, in killed, wounded and missing was 211, while that of the British, with superior numbers and disciplined troops, was 1,023. Of the 5,000 Americans engaged, only 1,500, it is stated, had ever before been in action. General Lafayette is reported to have declared, that “it was the best fought action of the war.”

In the month of July, 1777, a very brave and daring act was performed, on this island, by Lieutenant-Colonel William Barton. He, with thirty-four men and six officers whom he had selected, landed in the night, on the Portsmouth shore, about a mile from the quarters of General Prescott, the British commander, advanced in different divisions, with great stillness, to his house, seized the General in his bed, successfully carried him off to Warwick Neck, and thence to Providence.

Chapter 4.

Gaspee Point.



AVING spoken of the various places of special interest on the eastern shore of the bay, excepting Newport, hereinafter described, we will now make mention of some of the chief on the western side. The first considerable place next below Field's Point (which has already been noticed) is Pawtuxet. This is not, strictly speaking, a shore-resort, but a pleasant manufacturing village, in the Town of Cranston, lying on Pawtuxet river, by which the village is divided. Small vessels can go up to this village. Gaspee Point, which puts out a short distance below Pawtuxet, on the Warwick shore, is a spot of historical interest—being noted as the place where the British armed schooner "Gaspee" was taken and destroyed, about four years previous to the Revolutionary war, by a heroic party of men, in eight long boats, from Providence, subsequently joined by one from Bristol. The attack on the Gaspee (for good cause) was made about 2 o'clock in the morning of the 10th of June, 1772. Lieutenant Duddingston, the commander was shot—though not fatally—and the schooner was boarded, taken and burned. This affair may be said to have really been the beginning of the Revolution, and it was on this occasion that the first blood was shed in the great contest for freedom.

Mark Rock.

SEVERAL years ago, this was a somewhat noted place of resort, situated a short distance below Gaspee Point, on the south of Octapaspatuxet Cove. A fire, however, destroyed the buildings, and the place was, for a time, deserted. Shore dinners were previously served up to the large number of persons who frequented the resort; and we learn that it is this season to be reopened.

Long Meadow House.

THIS is about ten miles from Providence, and is situated on the River Road (so called) about a mile north of Rocky Point. The house will accommodate one hundred boarders, and is an attractive place for families and children. The estate, comprising about twenty acres, is elevated, well shaded land, sloping towards the river. The Warwick Railroad passes through the grounds.

River View House.

THIS is nine miles from Providence, on the "River Road," and is located near the river, with a fine beach, affording excellent bathing facilities. The house can receive seventy-five boarders, and is especially intended for families with children. It is quite near Rocky Point.

Warwick Club House.

THIS is about eleven miles from Providence, also on the "River Road," and is the property of the Warwick Club, a strictly private association composed of manufacturing jewelers and other business men. They own the grounds, and have a fine building on it, with a dining hall, which will seat about one hundred persons.

Chapter 5.

Rocky Point.



HO has not heard of "Rocky Point?" Nay, how many are there of the adult and juvenile multitudes of our New England States who have not seen and enjoyed, or who do not propose to see and enjoy, for a day, at least, this far famed paradisiacal retreat among the many charming ones on the ever enchantingly picturesque shores of the Narragansett? From the east and the west, and the north and the south, summer travellers

have come, within the last twenty years, to sit down and feast under the grand old trees of this lovely Eden of our bay, or to roam delighted amid its romantic dales and hills and lawns and groves and rocks and caves. Nature and art seem to have combined to render this place a terrestrial elysium; and that great multitudes of people, from every direction, should, during the long, pleasant summer days, crowd the spacious and elegant excursion steamers of the regular company—now the Continental—to land upon and wander over its grounds, and enjoy its manifold sources of pleasure, is certainly no marvel.

A word or two in reference to its history as a public resort. Although Rocky Point had been, for many years previous to its purchase and occupancy by Captain Winslow, a spot on the western Narragansett shore, in the township of Warwick, occasionally visited by parties of Providence

citizens, in the summer, for the enjoyment of a clam-bake or a fish chowder, yet it was not until he opened it, in 1847, as a public shore resort, that it began to attract general attention as a place possessing extraordinary natural charms. It was about fifteen miles distant from Providence, but every successive season the patronage of the place grew larger, until great crowds began to visit it. Captain Winslow had not the means, nor did he seem to be in all respects well fitted for improving and conducting such a resort; and after a few years he sold the property to the late Byron Sprague, a gentleman of wealth, who made important improvements upon it, expending, as is said, some \$300,000 in this way. In 1869 it was bought by the American Steam-boat Company, and they, as is understood, spent in still further improvements, during the nine years ensuing, about \$200,000 more. Last winter (1878) the Continental Steam-boat Company purchased the place, with the purpose of conducting it in more splendid style, and rendering it more attractive than ever.

A conspicuous object, as one nears the massive rocks, which line the shore of the Point, is the Rocky Point Hotel, an imposing structure, three stories in height, very commodious, with a splendid prospect from its windows, and of sufficient capacity to accommodate three hundred boarders. It is a first-class house, in the style of its construction and appointments, and is steadily conducted as such—though prices are decidedly moderate. The cuisine is excellent, and connected with the estate is a large, highly cultivated farm, from which the hotel obtains a full daily supply of fresh milk, butter, vegetables, pork, poultry and fruit. There is also a large ice house, where one thousand tons of the best ice were stored during the last winter. The hotel has recently been painted and thoroughly renovated inside and out. On the ground floor, front of the hotel, is a large, handsome dance hall, where music for dancing is furnished throughout the season. There is also, on an elevated portion of the Point, within a private enclosure, a fine mansion built by the late Byron Sprague as a summer residence. It has some twenty-one rooms, large and airy, and is to be let as a private residence to one or two

families, who may obtain table board at the hotel, or have cooking done for themselves at the mansion. From its piazza, on the front, an extended view may be enjoyed, comprising the beautiful bay, with Newport, Bristol and Warren in the distance.

The visitor to the Point, having ascended the gentle acclivity leading up from the wharf, finds on his right, apart from the hotel, the mammoth Dining Hall in which the shore dinners are served up daily, from 12 M. to about 3½ P. M. The "shore dinner" comprises clams, cooked in various ways, fish chowder, and fish served in other ways, with vegetables, fruits, etc., and such a dinner, at Rocky Point, is furnished at a very moderate price, and of the best quality. This great public Dining Hall is sufficiently spacious to seat one thousand five hundred persons. Near by the hall may be seen the place and the arrangements for baking the clams, and this process should, at some time, be witnessed by the visitor, as it is well worthy of his attention. As many as two hundred and fifty bushels of clams were baked here on the day when President Hayes was entertained at Rocky Point, and the total number of visitors to the place, who came by land or by the boats, was estimated to be about twenty thousand. Great multitudes constantly go to the Point, on pleasant summer days, and the management there seems to be always fully prepared to receive and provide for them.

Besides the great Dining Hall of which we have spoken, there is another spacious one where meats, poultry and all the other substantials, delicacies and varieties of a first-class house are furnished to order. Not far distant from these halls is a large structure where all the laundry work of the place is done; and north of the hotel is an extensive bakery, where the bread, crackers, pastry, cake, &c., required on the place, are made.

A Ladies' Reception Room, built upon the massive rocks, overlooking the water, is an invitingly cool and comfortable resting place, and one affording, at the same time, a fine view of the bay. The public fountain, opposite this room, supplies some of the best spring-water to be found in the State.

Excellent bathing-houses are provided, having special facilities for ladies and children. The beach is a hard, white, sandy one, and the conveniences offered are daily enjoyed by hundreds of persons.

Many parties and persons visiting Rocky Point come by land, in their own carriages, and there is a spacious, well arranged stable where the best of care is taken of horses and carriages by experienced and faithful men employed by the Company.

Prominent among the numerous attractions at Rocky Point is the grand Observatory. This rises to the height of two hundred and fifty feet above the sea level, has various stories or landing-floors reached by a good stairway, and from its summit a magnificent view is had of an enchanting landscape extending for many miles in every direction, and exhibiting scenery alike diversified and beautiful. No visitor to the Point should neglect the splendid view afforded by the Observatory; and, by the way, a register kept there shows that thousands have, from first to last, climbed its stairs. At times, the visitor, when he reaches the upper floor, will find an exceedingly lively breeze playing about there, but no fears need be entertained, as the Observatory is thoroughly well seenred, and the observer has only to hold on tightly to his hat. "We have been there."

When the excursionist has ascended and descended the Observatory, he may find it agreeable to pass over into the nice Café, in the grove, where he can be politely served with the choicest ice-cream, cake, lemonade, soda and a variety of other good things. Prices, here, are always moderate.

After refreshing, he may visit, if he likes, the Menagerie, which has, from time to time, contained numerous interesting and amusing animals, and which is an entirely free exhibition. He will be greatly pleased, too, in viewing the various diamond shaped flower spots, in which rare and beautiful plants are tastefully arranged. Then, there is the Camera Obscura. That is well worth visiting, and the price of admission is only ten cents. The Flying Horses are noted among other amusements, for the great pleasure they give the little people, and are finely located

in the grove. The Bowling Alley, in a shaded, cool spot, is commodious, and is much visited by those fond of the sport which it affords.

The fishing at Rocky Point is good ; and even the wharf is frequently, in the morning, a favorite place with fishermen-boarders from the hotel. The Company have a large number of sail-boats manned by experienced men, and have also row-boats of different kinds. The fishing grounds are decidedly good.

A fine Summer Theatre has been added by the Company to the numerous attractions of Rocky Point, and is pleasantly located. That portion of the theatre designed for the performers and musicians is about seventy-five by thirty-five feet, and in front is an open place of sufficient size to accommodate five thousand spectators. This structure is intended for concerts, dramatic performances, and other entertainments of an attractive and unexceptionably reputable character.

We have named some of the leading features of this great summer resort, Rocky Point, but much that is interesting and beautiful that we have not spoken of, will be seen and enjoyed there by those visiting it. The Company, however, intend to add, from time to time, such new attractions as may seem to be fitting and desirable, and to make all such improvements on the grounds as may be needed and practicable. But after all, visitors to this most delightful spot on the Narragansett shores will have sufficient enjoyment if they enjoy all the varied charms that Nature alone has provided for it.

Oakland Beach.

THIS beautiful place, situated on Cowesett Bay, some twelve miles from Providence, and a short distance southwesterly from Rocky Point, was opened as a public summer

resort in 1873. The grounds comprise about one hundred and sixteen acres, with numerous shade-trees, and were well laid out, and furnished with a variety of attractions for excursionists. The Hotel, on the grounds, is a commodious three-story building of sufficient capacity to accommodate one hundred boarders. The place is at the terminus of the Warwick Railroad. Oakland Beach has lately been advertised for sale.

The Buttonwoods,

ON COWESETT (OR GREENWICH) BAY.

THE old James Greene homestead, at the Buttonwoods, is a place of some historic interest. Its present owner, Henry Whitman Greene, Esq., is a descendant of John Greene, one of the original purchasers named in the deed of Miantonomi. The cellar walls of the first dwelling-house built upon the place may still be seen. It was of stone, and about thirty feet long by fifteen wide. The present dwelling, located a few feet from the old one, was erected in 1687. Within the building are various evidences of its antiquity. The mammoth fire-place, the heavy oaken beams and solid stairways have an ancient and substantial look. A few rods from the building stands one of the ancient buttonwood trees, from which the place receives the familiar appellation of the Buttonwoods. This old tree measures, near the ground, seven feet in diameter.

In 1871 the Buttonwood Beach Association purchased of this estate and of others adjoining, a large tract for a seaside summer residence. These grounds are located on Cowesett Bay, near its junction with the Narragansett, twelve miles south of Providence. They have been laid out with great care and skill into convenient house lots, with fine avenues and parks. A good hotel and other buildings have

been erected for the accommodation of boarders, and forty or more cottages have been built by individuals at an expense of from eight hundred to five thousand dollars each. The soil is remarkably dry, the ground is nearly level, slightly inclining to the shore and open to every breeze. There is more than a mile of beach, affording fine opportunities for bathing, unsurpassed by any place on the bay. It has excellent facilities for boating and fishing, also for pleasant drives. East Greenwich, which is in full view from the grounds, can be reached in thirty minutes, Rocky Point in the same time, and Oakland Beach in ten minutes by a ferry. The Buttonwoods are specially known for the very agreeable social intercourse among its cottagers and guests.

On these grounds, about half a mile west from the hotel, are the "Old Buttonwoods." Here shore dinners have been served for half a century or more. It is probably the oldest shore resort on the bay. Many will remember the great clambake held there during the Harrison campaign, in 1840, when, with the clams, oxen were roasted whole. Mr. Babcock who, for many years has had the management of this place, continues to furnish bakes daily to the satisfaction of his numerous guests.

The Buttonwoods is of easy and cheap access from Providence by railroad and steamboat several times each day. The place is known as a Baptist colony, yet all persons of good moral character are cordially welcomed. Religious services are held every Sunday during the season in a neat chapel; also a Sunday school and weekly prayer meeting. All who desire a cool, quiet and pleasant resting-place during the hot summer months will be sure to find it here at very moderate expense.

Wickford

Is a fine village, with a population of about eight hundred, situated on an arm of the Bay, and being in the Town of North Kingstown. It is twenty miles, in a southwest-

erly direction, from Providence, and has a pretty good harbor. There is a frequent daily steamboat connection (referred to in the description of Newport) between this place and Newport. Wickford has two small hotels and several boarding-houses. Numerous highly respectable Providence gentlemen and families have summer residences here, and there is a fine, ten mile drive from the village to Narragansett Pier—charming views of the ocean, Newport and other points being afforded on the road. There is good bathing at Wiekford, on what is known as "Cold Spring Beach."

Canonicut.

THIS is one of the large and beautiful islands of the Bay, lying between the Island of Rhode Island and the towns of South and North Kingstown on the west main land. Canonicut is about nine miles in length and one mile in width, and of a pleasingly irregular form, terminating at the south end in what is called "Beaver Tail Neck," on which is a government light-house, and which looks out upon the broad Atlantic. At the north end of the island has been elegantly laid out "Canonicut Park," which comprises about five hundred acres, with avenues and drives of the most attractive character, affording beautiful views in every direction, and fanned at frequent intervals by delightful ocean breezes. The place is designed only for private residences, and not for public excursion parties—quiet, summer homes being the grand object had in view by the proprietors. Canonicut is easily accessible by the boats from Providence, Newport or Wickford, and is becoming, every year, more and more sought for as a charming spot for retired and genteel family residences. A hotel is kept, in good style, for summer boarders, and nice cottages can also be hired. There is excellent fishing to be had at Canonicut.

The Cedars.

THIS is the name of a place on the shore largely visited by the North Kingstown people, for the purpose of enjoying clam bakes, and shore dinners, generally. It is some two or three miles south of Wickford, and is opposite Fox Island.

Chapter 6.

Narragansett Pier.



HIS famous summer resort—one of the most famous of the many, small and great, on the Narragansett shores—is a portion of the Town of South Kingstown, lying on the southwestern shore, at the mouth of the bay—in fact on the Atlantic itself. It is five miles northeasterly from Point Judith, and is farther south than Newport. It is said to be less subject to fogs than that city. It is about ten miles distant from Newport, and some twenty-six from Providence. Narragansett Pier is noted, among other things, for the great number of its hotels, and has sometimes been styled, indeed, "The City of Hotels." There are some twenty of these, though possibly a few of them might be more properly styled boarding-houses. Among the largest and leading hotels may be named—though without any design to grade or classify them—Mount Hope Hotel; Continental Hotel; Tower Hill House; Atwood House; Atlantie House; Mathewson House; Delavan House; Revere House, (Temperance); Massasoit House; Elmwood House; Metatoxet House; Ocean House; Narragansett House; Sea View House. Many of the hotels are finely situated, commanding extensive ocean and other views; having spacious piazzas, on several sides, for the better convenience and comfort of guests; and being kept in first-class style in every respect. There are also very genteel and well conducted boarding-houses.

The splendid "Ocean Avenue"—for such it literally is—which stretches from north to south, for so great a distance, directly in front of the broad Atlantic, and upon which avenue so many of the noble hotels stand, facing the "glad waters of the dark-blue sea" as they roll and sparkle in the golden beams of the sun, or dash upon the shore under "the light of that silver moon," is beyond doubt one of the finest and most enjoyable places of retreat and rest from the heats, dusts and turmoils of city life to be any where found on our American coast, and moreover it is one easily and quickly reached from New York, Boston or Providence. While the prospect from the hotels is a grand and ever welcome one to the care-worn summer visitor, the pure, cooling sea breezes coming in from the vast ocean expanse are alike refreshing, invigorating and delightful.

Then there is the beach—a beach which is assuredly one of the finest, in every respect, on the Atlantic shores. Some pronounce it the very finest, considering its extent; its smooth, hard sand surface; its regular, gentle declivity; its freedom from undertow, and its entire safety. There can not be, in all America, a better beach for bathing; and nowhere, it may be confidently asserted is higher delight taken by the bathers. These, at the popular bathing hours, are a host, as many as nine hundred and upwards being sometimes seen in the water at one time.

Tower Hill House is situated on what are called Narragansett Heights—an elevated tract of some eight hundred acres, about a mile and a half distant from the Pier and beach, with which constant daily communication is had by street-cars. This house, opened in 1871, is admirably well conducted and liberally patronized—many distinguished persons stopping here every season, as indeed, they do at various hotels at the Pier. The Heights are about one hundred and twenty-five feet above the sea level, and it is hardly necessary to say that the view from the House is one alike extensive and grand—embracing Newport, Point Judith, Block Island, the picturesque bay, and the ocean expanse, with a beautiful inner landscape in which hill, dale, lake and pleasant villages meet the delighted eyes of the spectator.

On these Heights may be found the summer residences of many fine people from all directions, and the number of these is yearly increasing. Here, as is well known, Ex-Governor and Senator Sprague has a magnificent chateau, erected some years ago at great cost. The air here is very pure, and the ocean and land breezes are alike highly enjoyable and invigorating. There is plenty of good music to be heard, and the social enjoyments of the place are varied and numerous.

The Pier proper is exceedingly attractive, and grows more and more agreeable as one becomes acquainted with it. The numerous hotels and boarding-houses are, as we have intimated, rendered exceedingly pleasant summer homes for visitors, and the frequent balls and hops are found decidedly enjoyable and inspiriting. In connection with the hotels at the Pier, should be mentioned what is styled "The Studio"—a peculiar and prominent fashionable institution of this great summer resort, conducted for some years by Mr. Edward T. Simons, of Providence, and very extensively patronized. It stands at the head of Ocean avenue, on the very border of the ocean itself, and has a wide piazza facing it. After the regular bathing at the beach, (and as often as they like at other times), the Pier visitors rally in crowds at "The Studio," where they find a choice variety of things congenial to the nature of man in the way of invigorating, substantial luxuries, and delicacies—the ice cream, the soda, the lemonade, the juleps, the cobblers, the crispy, "Saratoga" potatoes, etc., furnished there being always such "art-productions" as a "high-art" watering-place Studio might be expected to supply. The institution comprises a dining room, an ice cream saloon, a fruit and confectionery room, a billiard hall, and other apartments.

The drives to be enjoyed at Narragansett Pier, are as remarkable for variety, as for attractive beauty. There are not less than four prominent routes to which the visitor will be directed or taken, and every one of which will introduce him to new and charming scenes, and interesting and notable objects and places. The route leads through a fine farming district to that famous, and (sometimes) much dreaded place, Point Judith, which is about five miles from the Pier.

There is no watering-place or first-class summer retreat, in the country, where the society is more intelligent, better in point of position and solid worth, and more desirable, than that at Narragansett Pier. While there is not the ostentation, the vain-glorious display, and the rigid fashionable formalism to be seen at the Pier as is found at various other noted places, there is an abundance of quiet elegance, true refinement, and unaffected ease and freedom. It is not to be disputed, that in the long list of summer sojourners and transient visitors here, the names may be found of a great number of the most prominent, learned, distinguished and esteemed men and women of the country. The really eminent and excellent in the highest society in the land, the truly great in statesmanship, in the learned professions, in science and in the arts, have within the last seven years, seemed to find a congenial home at Narragansett Pier. The opportunities, we may remark here, for the observance of public worship, on Sundays, are every way ample, several churches, of different denominations, being regularly open.

The rapid growth of Narragansett Pier, as a public watering place, is not only quite surprising, but it very clearly and unmistakably shows that the place must possess some merits, attractions and charms of an extraordinary nature. It was not more than ten years ago that but one hotel, or public house, could be found here, while now, there are about twenty, including some of noble proportions and elegant appointments. Genteel and cosy cottages, too, are numerous, and new ones are every year built. Added to the diversified social enjoyments and amusements at the Pier, there are various resorts in the neighborhood—such as Salt Lake, with its yachts and islands, Willow Dell, White Lake, Little Comfort Beach, and others—which have been found very attractive.

The Pier railroad connects, at all hours, with the Stonington Railroad trains ; and any person may take the Stonington road to Wickford Junction, pass over in the boat, to Newport, spend the day there, and return if he pleases, to the Pier, at night. Considering how easily accessible the Pier now is, from all quarters, there can be no doubt that

its numerous and great charms will henceforth draw a greater throng of visitors there than ever.

Watch Hill.

THIS place of fashionable summer resort is the extreme southwestern point of the State, and is in the Town of Westerly—a thriving manufacturing one, containing not far from six thousand inhabitants, and having a fine, large hotel called the Dixon House. A steamer runs regularly twice a day from the neighborhood, to Watch Hill, which is about seven miles distant; and boarders at the Dixon have excellent opportunities, free of cost, of reaching the shore whenever they like.

Watch Hill is only about three miles from Stonington, from which place there is a regular steamboat connection daily, with the Hill, as there also is from Norwich and New London. There is a Government Light House at the Hill, built of granite, forty feet in height—the light itself being about sixty-two feet above the sea level. Watch Hill has become, within a comparatively few years, a decidedly prominent and favorite place of summer resort, with a multitude of intelligent and excellent people from various quarters; and considering the great salubrity of its location, the refreshing ocean breezes with which it is so regularly favored, the unsurpassed opportunities it affords for bathing, boating and fishing, the splendid views it offers in every direction, the remarkable coolness of its temperature, and its entire freedom from the mosquito pest, it is not at all a matter of surprise that its patronage has been so large and has so steadily increased. The summer atmosphere is indeed very enjoyable, at Watch Hill, and the coolness of the nights renders blankets very acceptable. The beach is of hard sand, of great extent, and the bathing is no where better. The variety of fish caught, large and small, is also

worthy of special note ; and in reference to the extended and splendid views to be enjoyed from the hotels, it should be mentioned that one feature of the prospect is the sight of no less than eleven different light-houses and one light-ship.

As regards hotels, it is sufficient to say that they are decidedly numerous at Watch Hill, and that some of them are very commodious, accommodating a large number of guests and being conducted in the best style. It is not our purpose to speak of them all in detail, but we will mention that the Larkin House is the most southern and largest, having convenient accommodations for some two hundred and sixty guests. The ocean front of this house is one hundred and sixty feet in length, and the house has water on three sides, with spacious piazzas on each. Among the other prominent hotels, may be mentioned the Atlantic House, a temperance hotel; the Watch Hill House, the oldest; the Ocean House, temperance hotel; the Plympton House; the Narragansett Hotel; the Bay View House. The hotels at Watch Hill as a rule have the reputation of being well conducted, while the charges are entirely reasonable. There is a summer boarding-house there called "The Dickens," and on the beach is a house called "The Peninsula," in which clam dinners are served. There is also a church at the Hill, in which services are regularly held in the summer season, and which will accommodate an audience of about two hundred.

Chapter 7.



Newport.



GUIDE-BOOK to Narragansett Bay, without mention of Newport and its surroundings—and a mention of some length, indeed—would assuredly be a very “blind guide.” Yet, in a work of the size of the present one, it is impossible to present other than a very imperfect description of the glories of this Brighton of America. Newport is, in truth, *the* watering place of America. It is not to be supposed that rival resorts will award her the palm, but then intelligent residents are not so blind as to ignore Newport’s claims to stand in the front rank of European, as well as American summer resorts.

As a good historical sketch, even, of Newport, would, in connection with such a description of its present aspect, places and objects of interest and peculiar charms, as we desire to give, occupy more space than can be here commanded, we must be content with the general, brief historical notice of it already given under the head of the “Island of Rhode Island,” and pass at once to things present and scenes visible and enjoyable.

Newport, as doubtless the reader is aware, is situated at the southwestern end of the Island, on a hill-side; and, on entering the beautiful harbor, it will be observed that the land gently slopes to the water on the west. There are

two harbors, designated as the "Inner" and "Outer"—the former being formed by the city on the east, the neck on the south, which terminates at Breton's Point, and Goat Island, where the Torpedo Station is located, on the west, with an opening to the north and one to the southwest, which admits of a narrow passage between the island and Fort Adams. That portion of Narragansett Bay lying between Rhode Island on the east and Conanicut Island on the west, opens to the blue Atlantic on the south and to Providence river on the north. The entrance to the harbor is about two miles in width, and it rarely occurs that it is closed by ice.

Now let us speak of the various points of interest in and about the city, which should be visited by the tourist, be these visits ever so brief; and in mentioning these places a few historical remarks will doubtless be relished. The places referred to are easy of access, and the first we will name is the

OLD STONE MILL

So dear to the hearts of every son and daughter of Newport. It is located in the centre of Touro Park and is enclosed with a neat iron fence, and is kept in order by the city. Its history is unknown, and there it stands as it has stood for ages, the wonder and marvel of the world. Some are of the opinion that the Norsemen visited America in the tenth century, built this huge pile for a lookout, and also a tower of defence, there being a row of openings around it. Governor Arnold maintains that it was built for a windmill and nothing more. It is about twenty-five feet in height, its diameter on the exterior being twenty-three feet and on the interior eighteen feet and nine inches. It is circular in form, and is supported upon eight arches resting upon stone columns about nine feet high. It is built of stone, and is cemented by a very curious but substantial mixture, which even to this day shows no signs of weakness. It is covered with a substantial vine, which lovingly entwines itself in and among the craggy projections, as if to hide its roughness from the world.

THE JEWISH SYNAGOGUE.

This time-honored institution is located on Touro street—a continuation of Bellevue avenue, and is an object of no little interest, services being held within its sacred walls in the summer of 1877, for the first time in many years. In 1763 it was dedicated with great pomp according to the solemn ritual of the Hebrews, and it was for many years the only place in America where the Hebrews could worship according to the dictates of their own consciences. During the Revolution the congregation were scattered, and for sixty long years the solemn and impressive chant was unheard within the walls of the Synagogue. Among the worshippers were many of the most wealthy and influential citizens of the country. Abraham Touro—whose name is lovingly cherished by Jew as well as Gentile—left the sum of \$20,000 in charge of the city, the interest of which was to keep the building and grounds and the street leading to the same, in order, and his wishes in regard to this matter have been carried out to the letter. It is enclosed by a neat iron fence with large stone posts, and over the gate is the date of erection and the name of the donor.

THE JEWISH CEMETERY.

This small but lovely city of the dead is also located on Touro street, near the Synagogue, and within the sacred enclosure lie the remains of Abraham and Judah Touro, the massive granite gateway and iron fence surrounding it being erected in 1843, by order of the last named gentleman, at an expense of \$12,000, who also left a fund for the caring of the grounds and the street leading to it. Lovely flowers and shrubs may be seen on every hand, and every year the trustees expend a small sum for flowers to be spread upon the graves of this once despised race.

THE REDWOOD LIBRARY

Is but a few steps from the last mentioned place. The building, a beautiful specimen of the Doric order of architecture, was completed in 1750, the plans being furnished

by Joseph Harrison, assistant architect of Blenheim House, England. It is a purely Grecian structure, ornamented with Doric columns. A few years ago it was extensively improved by the building of a large addition in the rear for the art gallery and which necessitated the outlay of a large amount of money, seriously crippling the institution, and this, with other matters connected with its management, alienated many of its principal supporters. When it was dedicated the King of England contributed a royal gift of eighty-four volumes, and many of them are now of immense value, owing to their associations. The late Charles B. King donated his large gallery of paintings to the library, and the late Edward King also enriched its teeming walls with a number of pieces of statuary, among which may be seen a life-size statue in marble of the Dying Gladiator.

TRINITY CHURCH.

During the summer months especially, is the objective place of resort of the wealthy who congregate there on the Sabbath day to do homage to Him who looks not upon the exterior and who is no respecter of persons. It is by no means a handsome building, although too much praise cannot be awarded to the graceful spire which towers heavenward to a distance upwards of two hundred feet. A quaint historian in speaking of the church says it was "handsomely finished on the outside and the inside pewed well, but not beautiful." It was built about one hundred and fifty years ago, and it being the first Episcopal church which had been erected on the island, it received a substantial gift from the mother country, and Queen Anne presented a bell which is in use at the present time, although it has been recast. Rev. James Honneyman was sent to minister to the congregation by the "Society for Propagating the Gospel in Foreign Parts," which also sent a valuable library, a portion of which is still in possession of the church. The salary of Mr. Honneyman was £70 per year. He died in 1750, and his remains were interred in the church yard. It was during his ministry that the eminent divine and scholar, Dean Berkeley, visited

Newport. This distinguished philosopher was deeply interested in the society, and on his return to Dublin, in 1733, presented the church with an organ, which is now in use, and the pulpit with its huge sounding-board is the only one in America ever graced by the occupancy of this eminent gentleman. A few days after the British left Newport, a few hot-headed young men despoiled the altar of its royal emblems, consisting of the King's arms, the Lion and the Unicorn. The interior of the edifice remains unchanged, with the exception of the longitudinal enlargement, the high, square pews being the same as when they were occupied by the powdered, laced and be-ruffled dames of King George's reign, and below the pulpit the clerk's pew and desk remain intact. The hand of "modern improvement," it is hoped, will be restrained from making any innovations, either internally or externally. A few years ago it was decorated and painted. It is in a very flourishing condition, the rector being the Rev. George L Magill.

THE STATE HOUSE

Fronts Washington Square. It is after a marked style of architecture, and would do credit to many of the buildings of the present day. It is built of brick, with facings and window caps of freestone. Here the legislature meets at the May session, and in the senate chamber hangs a full length portrait of Washington, painted by the famous artist, Gilbert Stuart, whose maiden daughter resides in a cosy cottage on Mill street, nearly opposite the Unitarian Church. The painting was a gift to the town by the artist, and it is one of Newport's many precious treasures, and a few years ago, in order to preserve it, a glass frame was placed in front of it. July 20th, 1776, the Declaration of Independence was read to New England's sturdy patriots from the State House steps by Major John Handy, who, just fifty years afterwards, with his hair whitened with the snows of many winters, and bowed with the weight of years, again read the same document from the steps of the time-honored building. At the foot of Washington Square and facing the State House, stands the

CITY HALL,

which in "ye olden times," was called "The Granary." It was erected in 1762, and is built after the Ionic style of architecture, and the money to build it, some £24,000, was raised by a lottery. It was built originally for a public market and granary, the official records stating that "the upper part shall be divided into stores for dry goods, and all rents thereof, together with all profits, be lodged in the town treasury of Newport towards a stock for purchasing grain for supplying a Public Granary forever. The lower part shall be used as a Market House, and for no other use forever." These instructions, however, were not obeyed in later years, and for a long time the lower part of the building was used as a Station House for the police department. It is now exclusively used for the various departments of the City Government.

THE VERNON HOUSE

stands on the corner of Mary and Clarke streets, and its style of architecture is, perhaps, one of the best specimens of the kind in use in Newport's early days. It is in a remarkable state of preservation. Its original owner was Hon. William Vernon, who was President of the Eastern Navy Yard, located at Boston, and through whose efforts a creditable navy was organized. The exact date of the erection of the house is unknown, but it is old enough to have had the honor of entertaining many of the distinguished men of Revolutionary days, and while the English had possession of the island it was occupied by the enemy's officers. It was not turned over to its owner until the place was evacuated. Upon the arrival of the French fleet it was used by Count Rochambeau as his headquarters, and it was in this imposing structure that this distinguished Frenchman entertained the "Father of his Country" by a grand ball, upon the latter's first visit to Newport. On Thames street, standing back a long distance from the sidewalk, is the

CHANNING HOUSE,

a fine looking building, surrounded by trees, garden and lawn, which is occupied by Gen. G. K. Warren and other

officers of the United States Engineer Department. It was erected in 1720 by Jaheel Brenton, and around its festive board many brilliant men and women, including Judge Haliburton of Nova Scotia, who was born there, and Washington, have gathered and discussed the important topics of the day. It is said that it was the original intention of the authorities to have Thames street—the principal thoroughfare—extend back on a line with the Channing House, and had this been followed out Newport would have had a very creditable street for business purposes, instead of a narrow and dangerous one.

At the corner of Pelham and Spring streets, stands a fine old family mansion, owned by the heirs of the late Joshua Sayer, and which was once occupied by

GEN. PRESCOTT.

so universally detested by everybody. The house is elaborately finished, the panel-work, mouldings, &c., being unusually fine. In this connection it may be said that the house where Gen. Prescott was captured on the night of June 10th, 1777, by Col. Barton, is still standing in the town of Middletown, and it will be remembered that the centennial anniversary of the event was duly celebrated last July, the address being delivered by Prof. Diman, of Brown University.

THE CITY OF THE DEAD

The tourists will find much that will interest them by taking a quiet stroll in Newport's cemeteries and churchyards, where, with the poet, they can say:

"Each in his narrow cell forever laid,
The brave forefathers of the hamlet sleep."

Many of those who took active part in colonial times find a resting place in the yard connected with Trinity Church, among the number being that of Nathaniel Kay, collector of the King's custom, who, in his will, handsomely endowed the church; and within the spacious enclosure the remains of Chevalier DeFayelle, aid-de-camp to LaFayette, were interred, and here Bishop Berkeley, before mentioned, re-

signed an infant daughter to the earth. Here a monument has been erected to the memory of Chevalier DeTernay, an eminent French officer, and one was recently placed within the church by order of the French Government, through its American ambassador. In Touro Park stands a noble tribute to the memory of Commodore M. C. Perry, of the United States Navy, who effected the treaty between this country and China. It is a full size bronze statue, in uniform, standing upon a mammoth granite base, around which are appropriate illustrations and inscriptions in bronze. This statue was presented to the city, about twelve years ago, by Mrs. Belmont, wife of the eminent banker and statesman, Hon. August Belmont of New York, and daughter of the deceased hero. In the Island Cemetery, in striking contrast to the recognition of the memory of Commodore Perry, is a plain, unpretending granite shaft, which marks the resting place of Commodore Oliver Hazard Perry, his cousin, who will be remembered as the hero of the battle of Lake Erie. The grave has been neglected, we regret to state, but it is hoped that his memory will be cherished, and that his noble deeds will be handed down to posterity. He died with yellow fever while on his way in the schooner Nonsuch to join the sloop-of-war John Adams, at Trinidad, he being ordered on a mission to Angostura, the seat of the insurgent government on the main. He was buried at Trinidad with funeral honors due his rank, and in 1826 his remains were brought here and interred, the funeral taking place December 4th, 1826. A visit to the cemeteries, as stated above, will never be forgotten by the visitor, for they are kept in excellent order, and the antiquarian, especially, will find a large field for research, and will be led to say,

“Strange medly here,
Here the wise, the gen’rous and the true;
The just, the good, the worthless, the profane,
The supple statesman and the patriot stern,”

all lie in one common brotherhood.

NOOKS AND CORNERS.

The visitor should not fail to visit the HANGING ROCKS, sometimes called Berkeley’s seat, for it is said that within

the shadows of this huge mass of stone, Bishop Berkeley wrote some of his greatest works, among them "The Minute Philosopher," a series of dialogues, involving most of the important topics in debate between Christians and Infidels. This interesting spot is located near the second beach; near by is PARADISE, a quiet valley, almost pastoral in its character, and further on PARADISE LOST is brought to view. Its name is appropriately bestowed, and here the lover of nature in her wildest and most majestic form will find enough to study with profit. Great masses of rocks are piled in chaotic confusion, while trailing vines are to be seen on every hand endeavoring to hide the rude masses with their delicate drapery.

The SPOUTING Rock should not be overlooked. Here you will find huge masses of rocks piled up high above the surging water, while beneath is a cavern, into which the sea rushes with tremendous force, and an opening in the surface gives egress to the ocean, which, during easterly storms, forces spray and waves a great distance in the air. The angry waves, madly sporting on the shore, rush with terrific force through the opening into the bowels of the rock, and there meeting a wall of adamant, find vent above in huge masses of foam, which spreads its whitened mist in every direction. The scene is magnificent, the sky is dark and lowering, the earth fairly quivers beneath your feet, the waves give a loud roar and again rush headlong to the shore, bent on rending the rocks that stand in their way. It is only in stormy weather that this grand spectacle can be seen.

The LIME Rocks, with the neat white-washed lighthouse, is still the abode of Miss Ida Lewis, the "Grace Darling of America," who is pleased to see her friends in her humble quarters. She has saved no lives of late, for the simple reason that she has had no opportunity to man her life-boat—the gift of the City of Newport—for the salvation of drowning men or women. She is as ready to-day to risk her life as ever, and in justice to her heroism it should be stated, that thirteen human beings have been dragged from the embrace of the angry ocean, through the heroism of this slender woman. Near the Lime Rocks is GOAT ISLAND, where the Government torpedo station is located, and which is dot-

ted with neat, cosy cottages, for the use of the officers and instructors. The large building in the centre is the quarters of the commanding officer. To the northwest across the bay is ROSE ISLAND, a pleasant place for picnic parties. So is BRENTON'S COVE, FORT DUMPLINGS, COASTER'S HARBOR, where the poor-house is located, MANTINOMI HILL, where a good view can be had of the city, bay and surrounding country. Near here is the fine residence of Newport's honored Mayor, Henry Bedlow, who is the proud owner of Malbone Hall, which figures so conspicuously in Newport's early history. Everybody should go to PURGATORY—not that undesirable place spoken of in Holy Writ—but the yawning abyss located on the bluffs, near Sachuset Beach. It requires a strong nerve to approach the brink and look down into the opening. It is one hundred and sixty feet in length, and from eight to fourteen feet in width at the top. The depth at the outer edge is fifty feet, and at the bottom it is from two to twenty-four feet in width. Two legends are connected with Purgatory, one being that his Satanic Majesty once rewarded a sinning squaw for her murderous deeds by throwing her into the gulf, the foot prints of the Devil being visible (!) in the rock. The other story is of a maiden who put the affections of her lover to test by requiring him to leap across the opening in the rock from the point where the loving pair stood, and declaring that if he did not confirm his vows of love by this daring act she would refuse to marry him. The youth, perceiving that she was in earnest, boldly sprang across to the opposite side, and turning about as soon as he had landed, he bid the fair damsel a final adieu and left her standing on the rocks, speechless from remorse! Modern maidens are not so foolish.

LAWTON'S VALLEY, THE GLEN, PORTSMOUTH GROVE AND BRYER'S TEA HOUSE,

are located in the suburbs, the drive to which being through a rich farming district, will take you to the STONE BRIDGE and other interesting localities in that part of the country.

THE DRIVES

of Newport are too well known to need anything more than a passing notice. Ocean avenue or drive is about eight miles long, and the visitor will be alternately charmed and awed by the varying scenery. The ocean is in view on one side, and on the other may be seen the elegant villas of the summer residents. The Bellevue avenue drive is one of the finest which can be imagined, for it is lined on either side with magnificent houses and trees and is always alive with gay equipages. The other drives are also attractive.

THE MEANS OF TRANSIT

to and from the city are all that can be desired. The Continental Steamboat Company, of which Mr. Benjamin Buffum, of Providence, is the president and general manager, runs a fine line of steamers between here and Providence, touching at the various excursion resorts on the Bay each way. The boats are well manned and are provided with all the conveniences for comfort as well as for safety, and accidents rarely, if ever, occur. By this line Newport and her summer residents reach Rocky Point.

The floating palaces, Bristol and Providence, owned by the Old Colony Steamboat Company, run between this port and New York, the eastern terminus being Fall River. This line, thanks to the enterprise and executive ability of its agent at this end of the route, Mr. John H. Jordan, is very popular with the summer residents, and is extensively patronized by this class of paying patrons, and this line transports all the horses and carriages belonging to the visitors, they having the only convenience for such articles. The boats have recently been put in first-class order, the sum of \$80,000 being expended upon them in the way of new furniture, carpets, &c., and in some extensive repairs to the engines and boilers. Each boat is provided with a first-class orchestra which is appreciated by the numerous patrons of the line, who, during the delightful summer evenings, can sit upon the decks and listen to the bewitching strains as they are wafted by the gentle breeze.

But one railroad centres here, viz: the Old Colony, which forms the means of transit between this place and Boston, and which is one of the best conducted roads in New England, no accident of a serious nature having occurred for years. During the season, the time-tables are materially changed, new drawing room cars are added, and general prosperity to the road is the result of wise management and a regard for the welfare of the public.

The Wickford route to New York and Providence is also deservedly popular, its agent, Mr. Theodore Warren, being ever on the alert for the welfare of the patrons of this route. The steamer Eolus makes three trips a day between this place and Wickford, connecting at Wickford Junction with the Shore Line Railroad, and thus, all who desire, have an opportunity to go or come from New York by land, save the sail from here to Wickford which takes a little over an hour. The principal mails are brought by this line, and the public are thus able to have the New York morning papers on the day of their publication. The prices charged on these lines are not considered exorbitant, a single trip to New York by the steamers Bristol or Providence, costing only three dollars.

THE HOTELS.

The summer hotels comprise the Ocean House, owned and managed by John G. Weaver & Sons, and the Hotel Aquidneck, which is managed by its owner, Mr. Philip Rider. In addition to these there are several small hotels, or rather boarding-houses, which make a specialty of caring simply for families for the season, and which are located in various sections of the city. The Perry House, the finest appearing hotel in the city, is located near the Old Colony Depot. It is under the management of Mr. L. F. Attleton, who has made it one of the most desirable houses in New England, and who need have no fears of a decline in his business. The cosy Aquidneck is located on Pelham street, adjoining the residence of His Excellency GOVERNOR VAN ZANDT, and is patronized by many of the leading families, who make Newport their home during the season. The Ocean House is the only hotel situated on Bellevue ave-

nue. It is a monstrous establishment, and during the months of July and August does a very large business. A first-class orchestra is in attendance, and altogether it is a creditable institution. The prices this season "will be in accordance with the times"—that is to say, there will be a reduction. Very foolish stories have been circulated relative to the prices charged at the hotels, and of course many have believed them. The truth of the matter is, Newport prices are no higher than they are at other watering places, which do not have Newport's attractions, social and otherwise. Who ever heard of a Newport landlord getting rich? That person is yet to be found. Newport is so situated that her markets are stocked with all of the delicacies of the season, and none know this better than the hotel guests, and naturally when they enter the dining room they reasonably expect to find the same on the bill of fare, and they are never disappointed. Hence the hotel keepers feel that they are justified in charging the *same* prices as are charged at shore resorts, where there are no city improvements, no costly villas, delightful drives, magnificent sea bathing, etc., etc. There is no disguising the fact, however, that hotel life in Newport is not popular; not from any fault of the landlords, but simply because everybody wants to be like his or her neighbor, and to hire a cottage if their purse will admit of such extravagance, and this is one of the reasons why cottages are all the rage. Again, many take apartments at private houses, virtually taking possession of the same and having the occupants as their trusted servants. They, in many cases, pay dearly for this experiment, but nevertheless they secure the "comforts of a home." An erroneous impression has gone abroad that only the rich can reside at Newport. This is a mistake. Good board and rooms can be obtained at prices ranging from ten to twenty-five dollars per week, and for permanent guests, the hotel keepers can accommodate a man and his wife for thirty dollars per week.

AMUSEMENTS.

The cottage people do not, as a general thing, care to indulge in amusements where there is a promiscuous gather-

ing. They visit their friends, however, and attend no end of private dinner, tea and garden parties which are growing in popularity and they, to some extent, vie with each other, to get up a grand "spread." After dinner they congregate on Bellevue avenue in their elegant turn-outs and pass and repass each other in rapid succession. Here you will see vehicles of every description, from the dainty phaeton driven by a fair young damsel, with a *friend* by her side to see that no harm befalls her and that she does not cast sly glances at other young men, to the four-in-hand—*a la kane*—and the display of horse flesh every pleasant afternoon, is something that will astonish the natives. Here can be seen fashion and folly to perfection, but you will notice no shoddy display, the days of shoddy aristocracy having departed. The class of people to be seen are the refined and cultivated residents of New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Providence and other cities. The bathing is all done before dinner, and Newport's famous beach between 11 o'clock and 1 o'clock, presents a very gay appearance. The beach is one of the finest in the world, and accidents from drowning are never known, there is no undertow to speak of and the bottom is as hard as flint, there being no pebble stones, seaweed or anything else to mar the enjoyment of a bath. The beach is in charge of Mr. Thomas Crosby, a gentleman who is personally known to thousands who visit Newport. He takes special pride in having the houses kept in first-class order, and he keeps a sharp lookout for thieves, but robberies are seldom known. All valuables should be left at the ticket office, where an honest gentleman—Mr. Aylesworth—will jealously guard them until you are ready to return home. The bathing suits are neat and clean, and no possible fault can be found with anything connected with the beach or its appurtenances. Other amusements consist in a visit to the Newport Opera House—a handsome and well-arranged building, where some first-class entertainments are given during the summer. A visit to the polo grounds will well repay anybody, for there you will see a fashionable throng, with their elegant equipages arranged on all sides, to say nothing of the attractions of the fascinating East India game as played by some of the most prominent and wealthy young men of the country. A

ride to Fort Adams to hear the music of the First U. S. Artillery Band twice a week, are also among the out-door attractions of the season. Many visit the grounds of the Narragansett Gun Club and see the shooting of pigeons. Mr. James Gordon Bennett is the president of the club. There are other minor attractions which will be appreciated by the visitors, to say nothing of a sail in and about the beautiful bay and harbor. Sail-boats and a captain can be hired at a low figure for either a sailing or a fishing excursion, or for the purpose of taking parties to the Dumplings off Fort Adams, to Canonicut, Rose Island or elsewhere, for there are no end of interesting nooks and corners that dot the shores upon every hand.

MODERN COTTAGES.

In striking contrast to the abiding places of the manor-born are the elegant residences of the visitors, which may be seen on almost every hand, who modestly term them "cottages." The majority of this class of houses are valued at prices ranging from \$10,000 to \$25,000, and their style of architecture adds greatly to the appearance of the cottage city, and it is no exaggeration to state that no finer modelled houses can be found in the country. The most expensive and noticeable is the one owned by Mr. George Peabody Wetmore, of New York, named in honor of the great philanthropist, George Peabody, whose *chateau-sur-mer* on Bellevue avenue is built of granite, and recent "improvements" alone cost above \$200,000. The simple finish on two rooms—the library and dining room—cost \$60,000 each; said "finish" being of Italian walnut prepared in Florence, and which consists of solid carved fruits, flowers, busts of noted authors, &c., &c., extending from the floor to the ceiling, the ceiling of the library being of the same material. The wall of the dining-room is covered with a costly oil-painting, the finish of the room extending to and forming a frame for it. Other noted houses are those owned by Mr. Pierre Lorillard, the great tobacconist and turfman, Mrs. Loring Andrews, Mr. A. A. Low, Mr. F. W. Andrews, Mr. Thomas G. Appleton, Mrs. Gardner Brewer, estate of Sidney Brooks, Hon. George Bancroft, (the historian,) Com-

modore C. H. Baldwin, U. S. N., Mrs. John A. Brown, R. M. Cushing, T. F. Cushing, heirs of Charlotte Cushman. Judge Dickey, Col. George R. Fearing, Mrs. Isaac Harts-horn, (of Providence,) Ex-Gov. E. D. Morgan, Mr. Charles H. Russell, A. S. Hatch, J. F. Kernochan, J. P. Kernochan, Mrs. Edward King. Henry G. Marquand, Mr. John Paine, Gen. R. B. Potter, Mr. Royal Phelps, Mr. William C. Rives. Mr. Fairman Rogers, Mr. A. D. Jessup, Mr. W. W. Sherman, Mr. W. R. Travers, Ex-Gov. Swann. (of Maryland,) and many others, the names of whom will be found elsewhere. No watering place in the country can show such an array of cottage people, for it will be observed that they are numbered among the leading men and women of the day, and Newport will always be the spot where this class of people congregate, and she will continue to be as popular in the future as she has been in the past. Her growth cannot be impeded, for somebody, no matter what financial reverses come upon the country, will be sure to occupy these palatial residences, that is, provided their present owners are compelled to give them up. It will always be a cottage city, and it is doubtful if the building of any more hotels will be encouraged. It is certain that none are needed, and we should regret to learn of anybody trusting their money in any such enterprise. The hotels which now cater to the summer population have sufficient accommodations for all who desire that style of living. The day is not far distant when Mr. James Gordon Bennett, of the New York *Herald*, will erect a "cottage" which will reflect credit upon the enterprise of this popular journalist. He paid \$45,000 for his lot, which is located on Bellevue avenue, and which extends down to the cliffs.

Mention should here be made of Newport's public spirited citizen, GEORGE H. NORMAN, Esq., who, at his own expense, has provided Newport with a complete system of water, which is now being led into the homes of the rich as well as those in moderate circumstances. The water is secured from Easton's Pond, and it has been pronounced by chemists and other experts, as being free from all impurities, and no New England city or town can present a better article. But for Mr. Norman, Newport would never have been

blessed as she is to-day; for the introduction of water marks a new era in her prosperity, and by his commendable action she will continue to grow in popularity. Some public recognition should be had of Mr. Norman's consideration for the welfare of the place, and it is hoped that the citizens will never forget him or his family. No instance is on record where one man took such a responsibility upon himself. Mr. Norman is a self-made man, and by his own industry and perseverance is one of the few *solid* men of the day. He is known throughout the country as the great water-works contractor and builder, and he is universally respected. His elegant summer residence at this place —built of granite—is one of the finest in the city, and it is furnished in the most princely manner.

Another gentleman, CHRISTOPHER TOWNSEND, Esq., who believes in seeing the good of his money while he lives, should also be mentioned in this connection. He founded the Free Library, one of the best in the state, and also endowed the Children's Home and other charitable institutions. The library contains over seventeen thousand volumes, and the best newspapers and periodicals may be found in his hospitable reading-room.

Tide Table for Newport.

DAY.	JUNE.		JULY.		AUGUST.		SEPTEMBER.	
	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.
1	7 53	8 19	8 30	8 57	9 51	10 15	11 08	11 35
2	8 44	9 11	9 23	9 51	10 40	11 05	11 08	0 13
3	9 39	10 07	10 16	10 42	11 30	11 55	0 30	0 58
4	10 35	11 03	11 07	11 32	11 30	0 20	1 25	1 53
5	11 29	11 55	11 55	11 32	0 44	1 10	2 22	2 52
6	11 29	0 19	0 19	0 42	1 35	2 03	3 23	3 53
7	0 43	1 05	1 04	1 28	2 32	3 03	4 23	4 51
8	1 29	1 52	1 52	2 18	3 35	4 08	5 19	5 43
9	2 16	2 41	2 45	3 15	4 42	5 12	6 07	6 29
10	3 08	3 36	3 46	4 20	5 43	6 11	6 50	7 09
11	4 06	4 37	4 53	5 26	6 37	7 00	7 28	7 45
12	5 07	5 39	5 57	6 27	7 22	7 42	8 02	8 20
13	6 09	6 39	6 55	7 20	8 02	8 21	8 39	8 57
14	7 08	7 35	7 46	8 09	8 40	8 59	9 16	9 37
15	8 02	8 28	8 32	8 53	9 18	9 36	9 57	10 19
16	8 54	9 19	9 16	9 37	9 55	10 15	10 41	11 05
17	9 46	10 11	9 58	10 18	10 35	10 56	11 29	11 54
18	10 35	10 57	10 39	10 59	11 16	11 37	11 29	0 19
19	11 20	11 41	11 19	11 38	11 58	11 37	0 44	1 10
20	11 20	0 52	11 57	11 38	0 20	0 43	1 35	2 03
21	11 21	0 45	0 16	0 35	1 06	1 30	2 31	4 01
22	11 58	1 16	0 55	1 15	1 55	2 22	3 32	4 03
23	1 36	1 35	1 35	1 58	2 52	3 24	4 35	5 05
24	2 15	2 37	2 22	2 48	3 55	4 29	5 34	6 04
25	3 00	3 05	3 17	3 46	5 02	5 34	6 30	6 55
26	3 51	4 19	4 19	4 52	6 04	6 33	7 19	7 43
27	4 47	5 17	5 24	5 56	6 59	7 24	8 07	8 31
28	5 46	6 16	6 26	6 55	7 47	8 11	8 57	9 23
29	6 45	7 18	7 22	7 48	8 34	8 58	9 51	10 21
30	7 39	8 05	8 12	8 37	9 22	9 48	10 51	11 21
31			9 01	9 26	10 13	10 40		

Newport's Villa Owners.

NEW YORK.

Ex-Gov. E. D. Morgan, Narragansett avenue.
Charles DeRham, Bellevue avenue.
Mrs. C. B. Hosack, Harrison avenue.
Robert H. McCurdy, Hallidon Hill.
F. H. Schermerhorn, Narragansett avenue.
J. F. Kernochan, Webster street and the cliffs.
Daniel B. Bacon, Lawton's Valley.
Mrs. G. Griswold Gray, Bellevue avenue.
John W. Field, Ocean avenue.
Dr. John P. Gray, Washington street.
Herman T. Livingston, on the cliffs, near bathing beach.
John W. Downing, Malbone avenue.
Pierre Lorillard, Lawrence avenue and the cliffs.
J. Grunhut, Harrison avenue.
Commodore C. H. Baldwin, U. S. N., Bellevue avenue.
Mrs. Waldron Pell, Greenough Place.
M. Lazarus, Bellevue avenue.
C. B. Barclay, Bellevue avenue.
John Neilson, "Paradise Farm."
Mrs. R. M. Blatchford, Beach street.
Miss E. Blatchford, Catherine street.
Judge Blatchford, Greenough Place.
C. J. Herriek, Clay and Pixon streets.
M. H. Sandford, Washington street.
Miss Emily O. Gibbs, Gibbs avenue.
Isaae C. Kendall, Washington street.
A. A. Low, Castle Hill.
William Redmond, Kay street.
Henry A. Tailer, (deceased,) Bellevue avenue.
Thomas H. Magee, Clay and Dixon streets.
A. S. Hatch, Kay street.
Thomas N. Dale, near Easton's Pond.

- James G. Bennett, Catherine street.
Richard M. Hunt, Touro and Church streets.
Miss Jane Hunt, Ayrault street.
George M. Miller, Bellevue avenue.
John Knower, Bellevue avenue.
Peleg Hall, Coggeshall avenue.
Mrs. C. H. Adams, Marine avenue.
James P. Kernochan, Marine avenue.
C. Francis Bates, Coddington Point,
Benjamin Beyer, Park street.
John Carey, Jr., Narragansett avenue.
Edmund Tweedy, Bellevue court.
Mrs. Colford Jones, Bellevue avenue.
Maturin Livingston, Bellevue court.
Mrs. Alexander Van Rennessallear, Beach View avenue.
Hamilton Hoppin, Beach View avenue.
Silas H. Witherbee, Honneman Hill.
George R. Fearing, Narragansett avenue.
Henry S. Fearing, Annandale road.
Mahlon Sands, Ledge road.
Hon. August Belmont, Bellevue avenue.
Mrs. A. G. Stout, Bellevue avenue.
William R. Travers, Narragansett avenue.
Mrs. Charles L. Anthony, Bellevue avenue and the cliffs.
John Paine, Bellevue avenue and the cliffs.
Robert B. Potter, Ocean avenue and the cliffs.
Daniel Parish, Bellevue avenue and the cliffs.
Hon. Levi P. Morton, Bellevue avenue.
Mrs. George Francis Train, Bellevue avenue.
Col. G. T. M. Davis, Bellevue avenue.
Mrs. H. LeRoy Edgar, Bellevue avenue,
Mrs. E. N. Coles, Bellevue avenue.
Charles H. Russell, Narragansett avenue.
John R. Ford, Harrison avenue.
George P. Wetmore, Bellevue avenue.
Charles F. Chickering, Bellevue avenue.
Mrs. C. A. Wyeth, Ayrault street.
C. A. Andrews, Bellevue avenue.
George F. Jones, Harrison avenue.
Frederic Jones, Harrison avenue.
Mrs. Loring Andrews, Bellevue avenue.
Mrs. J. T. Gibbert, Bellevue avenue.
A. G. Thorpe, Wellington avenue.

- John La Farge, Sunny Side Place.
Major A. S. Macomb, (the late,) Kay street.
Hon. John W. Chanler, (the late,) Bath road.
Arthur Bronson, Castle Hill.
Miss S. O. Hoffman, Bellevue avenue and the cliffs.
Robert Ray, Narragansett avenue.
Mrs. S. S. Whiting, Bellevue avenue.
A. L. Whiting, Bellevue avenue.
George Tiffany, Narragansett avenue.
Mrs. Paran Stevens, Bellevue avenue.
Royal Phelps, Clay street.
Mrs. M. L. Burns, Bellevue avenue.
Daniel Torrance, Bellevue avenue.
Frederic Sheldon, Narragansett avenue.
H. A. Wright, Rhode Island avenue.
J. S. Bryce, Bellevue avenue.
Rev. H. C. Potter, Rhode Island avenue.
Henry G. Marquand, Rhode Island avenue.
F. S. G. D'Hauteville, Bellevue avenue.
C. B. Parkinson, Bellevue avenue.
Mrs. Eugene Ketteltas, Webster street.
William Edgar, Beach street.
Mrs. E. M. Willett, Catherine street.
Mrs. John W. Auelineloss, Washington street.
Miss Emily Jones, Wellington avenue.
Miss C. L. Wolfe, Pelham street.
John W. Bigelow, Washington street.
Edward Ogden, (the late,) Narragansett avenue.
Philip Schuyler, Bellevue avenue.
W. W. Sherman, Victoria avenue.
W. S. Caldwell, (the late,) Kay street.
Daniel Le Roy, Bellevue avenue.
Stuyvesant Leroy, Mann avenue.
Russell Forsyth, Ayrault street.
Herman W. Bruen, Catherine street.
Dr. J. D. Ogden, Rhode Island avenue.
Edward M. Neill, Kay street.
Thomas Barelay, Kay street.
Edward Mayer, Washington street.
John Whipple, near the cliff cottages.
James M. Drake, Red Cross avenue.
I. S. Homans, Gould Island, near Newport.
Mrs. W. H. Russell, Narragansett avenue.

Miss Fanny Russell, Narragansett avenue,
 Edward S. Potter, Catherine street.
 F. W. Rhinelander, Redwood street.
 Lewis M. Rutherford, Harrison avenue.
 Fred W. Stevens, Bellevue avenue.
 Mrs. R. Woodworth, Cliff avenue,
 Philip Taggart, Broadway.
 Prof. W. H. C. Bartlett, Broadway.
 J. F. Pierson, Bellevue avenue.
 S. W. Phenix, Hallidon Hill.

BOSTON.

Mrs. Gardner Brewer, Bellevue avenue and the cliffs.
 Mrs. M. L. Bruen, Bellevue avenue.
 Mrs. Richard Baker, Jr., Ledge road and the cliffs.
 W. W. Tucker, Bellevue avenue and the cliffs.
 William C. Rives, Red Cross avenue.
 Thomas F. Cushing, Bellevue avenue.
 Robert M. Cushing, Ocean avenue.
 Miss H. S. Crowningshield, Bellevue avenue.
 George W. Wales, Yznaga avenue and the cliffs.
 Charles Lyman, Webster street.
 Charles F. Lyman, Le Roy avenue.
 Mrs. M. B. Sigourney, Bellevue avenue.
 Sidney Brooks, (the late,) Bellevue avenue.
 D. S. Curtis, Redwood street.
 Edwin D. Boit, Cottage Place.
 Mrs. D. B. Greene, Narragansett avenue.
 Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, near Lawton's Valley.
 Mrs. D. W. Holmes, Narragansett avenue.
 George H. Norman, Greenough Place.
 R. M. Staigg, (the artist,) Pelham street,
 Robert M. Mason, Rhode Island avenue.
 Joshua R. Bigelow, Washington street.
 Miss Ida E. Deacon, Bellevue avenue.
 Miss K. P. Wormley, Red Cross avenue.
 Samuel F. Pratt, Bellevue avenue.
 Dr. E. L. Cunningham, Catherine street.
 Thomas G. Appleton, Catherine street.
 Prof. Alexander Agassiz, Castle Hill.
 Quincy A. Shaw, Castle Hill.
 John S. Barstow, Portsmouth.

Col. John Winthrop, Corne street.
 Frank W. Andrews, Maple avenue.
 S. H. Whitwell, Berkeley avenue.
 George F. Parkman, Bellevue avenue.
 Edward S. Philbrick, Coddington Point.
 John N. A. Griswold, Bellevue avenue.
 E. J. Anderson, Cottage street.
 Prof. Wolcott Gibbs, Gibbs avenue.
 Dr. H. R. Storer, Washington street and the Harbor.
 Hollis H. Hunnewell, Yznaga avenue and the cliffs.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fairman Rogers, Ruggles avenue and the cliffs.
 Harry Ingersoll, "Reef Point," on the cliffs.
 Gen. George Cadwallader, Bellevue avenue.
 Mrs. John A. Brown, Bellevue avenue and Spring street.
 Mrs. A. E. Winn, Second and Cherry streets.
 R. B. Smith, Washington street.
 W. T. Richards, (the artist,) Gibbs avenue.
 Charles J. Peterson, Bath Road.
 Edward T. Willing, Webster street.
 Mrs. Joseph G. Johnson, Bellevue Court.
 Henry G. Morris, Washington street.
 Wistar Morris, Washington street.
 M. C. Cope, Washington street.
 R. L. Willing, Red Cross avenue.
 Mrs. C. G. Perry, Greenough Place.
 Edward L. Brinley, Sunnyside Place.
 Wilson Eyre, Pelham street.
 William H. Ashurst, Bellevue avenue.
 George F. Tyler, Bellevue Court.
 C. J. Wheeler, Washington street.
 George Nugent, Coggeshall avenue.

PROVIDENCE.

Mrs. John Carter Brown, Bellevue avenue.
 Robert H. Ives, (estate of,) Narragansett avenue and the cliffs.
 James T. Rhoades, (estate of,) Bellevue avenue.
 Earl P. Mason, (estate of,) Bellevue avenue.
 Marshal Woods, Bellevue avenue.
 Jabez C. Knight, Bellevue avenue.
 George S. Fales, Paradise Road.

John R. Fales, Paradise Road.
 James E. Mauran, Rhode Island avenue.
 William Gammell, Narragansett avenue and the cliffs.
 Henry J. Smith, Bellevue Court.
 Charles G. Potter, Rhode Island avenue.
 Joseph J. Cooke, Bellevue avenue.
 William B. Green, Malbone avenue and Broadway.
 Mrs. Dr. Hartshorn, Hallidon Hill.
 Job Wilbour, Green End.
 Henry J. Flint, Broadway.
 Samuel G. Arnold, near Sachuest Beach.
 Dr. W. E. Channing, Tuckerman avenue.
 Jacob Dunnell, Rough Point.
 Richard J. Arnold, Rhode Island avenue.
 William Whittaker, Paradise Road.
 Joseph Barker, Swamp Road.
 Mrs. E. W. Howard, Kay and Bull street.

CHICAGO.

E. W. Willard, Beach View avenue.
 Hugh Dickey, Harrison avenue.
 Theo. W. Phinney, Ruggles avenue.

BALTIMORE.

Ex-Gov. Thomas Swann, Cliff avenue.
 John Murdock, Bellevue avenue.
 William C. Pennington, Clay and Dixon streets.
 Thomas Winans, (deceased,) Castle Hill.
 Mrs. Martha Robb, Bull street.
 Mrs. E. P. Rhett, Canonicut Island.

HARTFORD.

Mrs. A. M. King, Ayrault street.
 Charles N. Beach, Kay street.
 Prof. John F Huntington, Indian avenue.
 Misses Woolsey, Rhode Island avenue.

CAMBRIDGE, (MASS.).

Prof. Josiah P. Cooke, Gibbs avenue.
 Prof. Wm. B. Rogers, Gibbs avenue.
 Prof. H. S. Eustis, Canonicut Island.

OTHER CITIES.

- Dr. E. S. F. Arnold, Yonkers, N. Y., Carroll avenue.
Capt. C. C. Churchill, U. S. A., Ayrault street.
Edwin C. Cushman, St. Louis, Rhode Island avenue and Catherine street.
Clarence Rathbone, Albany, N. Y., Washington street.
Dr. James C. Palmer, U. S. N., Bellevue avenue.
Murray Shipley, Cincinnati, Washington street.
Col. W. E. Prince, U. S. A., Beach street.
H. B. Scholes, Brooklyn, Bellevue avenue.
Rear Admiral A. L. Case, U. S. N., Catherine street.
Mrs. W. C. H. Sherman, Newburgh, N. Y., Ruggles avenue.
Peleg Peckham, St. Louis, Bedlow avenue.
Lt. F. H. Paine, U. S. N., John street.
Gen. Innis N. Palmer, U. S. A., Spring street.
Gen. T. W. Sherman, U. S. A., Greenough Place.
Gen. Geo. W. Cullum, U. S. A., near Bathing Beach.
George H. Pendleton, Cincinnati, Ochre Point and the cliffs.

Chapter 8.

Block Island.



HEN this "sea girt isle" was first seen by civilized navigators is only a matter of conjecture, and its first habitation by Indians will probably remain a mystery for all time. In 1524, its shores are known to have been examined by the French navigator, Verrazzano, who gave a report of it to Francis I, King of France. In 1614, the Dutch explorer and trader, Adrian Block, visited the place and gave it his name. In 1636, a trader from Boston, John Oldham, came to the island in a small vessel, to trade with the Indians, who murdered him and his company, "to the end that they might clothe their bloody flesh with his lawful garments." This outrage was the means of bringing the island into public notice, and the expedition which Massachusetts sent to the island to punish the Indians for the crime which they had committed, established a claim to it by right of conquest, and it was thoroughly explored and settled. The name New Shoreham was given to the island in 1672, when it received its town charter from the Rhode Island Assembly. In that charter the name of the corporation is repeatedly given, as "New Shoreham, otherwise Block Island." The reason for adopting the new name is plainly stated in the charter, the authors of which were the committee : Roger Williams, Thomas Olney and Joseph Torrey, appointed "to

draw up their thoughts to commit to the further approbation or correcting, or commissionating them (Block Islanders,) in point of preservation and His Majesty's peace there." The particular clause referred to is as follows:—"And furthermore be it enacted, that the said town of Block Island, at the request and for the reasons of the inhabitants showed was signs of our unity and likeness to many parts of our native country, the said Block Island shall be called New Shoreham, otherwise Block Island." However, by general consent the name, New Shoreham, is now quite universally omitted, and the place is known as Block Island.

In 1658 the island was transferred from the Colony of Massachusetts to private individuals, four in number, who two years later, sold the same to a company of sixteen, for four hundred pounds. The following are the names of the buyers : Thomas Terry, Samuel Deering, Duncan Williamson, John Rathbone, Simon Ray, William Tosh, Thormut Rose, William Barker, David Kimball, William Cahoon, Thomas Faxon, John Ackers, Trustaram Dodge, William Billings, Nicholas White and Edward Vorse. The early history of the island is without general interest, save to those who resided there, and but a few of those care to revert back to "ye olden times," when there was slavery and when illicit trading was carried on between the main land and the island.

THE LOCATION.

Block Island is about 14 miles southwest of Point Judith, and is distant, approximately, 25 miles from Newport, 50 from Providence, 32 from Stonington, and 45 from New London. Long Island terminates at the East, in two long prongs, one with a chain of islands reaching nearly to Watch Hill, constituting an imperfect barrier across Long Island Sound, and the other, the subject of this brief sketch. The island in shape resembles a pear, stem-end northward. It is about seven miles long by three wide, and its surface is one of light undulations, and a large number of small ponds are to be seen. North of the centre of the island is the Great Salt Pond, which communicates with the ocean on the

west side and which almost divides the island. The bluffs, on nearly all sides of the island, are from one hundred to two hundred feet high and present a very romantic appearance. The harbor is on the east side of the island, and here the Government breakwater, which is not yet completed for want of funds, may be seen, and which is of immense value to the islanders and to the many vessels which are obliged to avail themselves of its shelter.

HOTELS.

Block Island's fame as a watering-place has come into existence during the past ten years, and it is no exaggeration to state that she has won an enviable reputation among the summer resorts on the coast. Several fine hotels have been put up to accommodate those who have the inclination to leave the busy marts of trade and spend a few weeks at a quiet and unpretending summer resort, where fashion and folly does not rule, but where health and recreation can be found at a very moderate compensation. About seven hundred persons can be accommodated at the hotels, but, as is the case at other summer resorts many of the private families take boarders, which would swell the number to about one hundred more. The houses as a general thing are well kept.

The following are the names of the "hotels" and their proprietors: Ocean View, which is the largest in the place, Hon. Nicholas Ball, proprietor; Connecticut House, M. M. Day; Sea View Hotel, Lorenzo B. Mott; Spring House, B. B. Mitchell; Adrian House, Nathan Mott; Providence House, D. B. Dodge; American House, Charles E. Perry; Woonsocket House, A. D. Rose; Highland House, D. A. Mitchell; Central Hotel, Ray S. Littlefield and the Sea Side House, Frank Willis, proprietor. The hotels do not open before the first of July. The season, owing to the exposed position of the island is short, but the summer tourists avail themselves of all of their leisure time while enjoying the delightful surroundings.

The principal amusements are boating, sailing and fishing, and the visitors are not backward in availing themselves of these attractions. The prices charged for boats

are reasonable, and, in fact, no fault is found with the prices in general, for the islanders have not yet learned of the far sighted policy pursued by some of her neighbors. The fish caught in these waters are principally cod fish and mackerel, or blue fish. A sail around or off the island will be enjoyed, for you will be literally at sea, and you will have an opportunity to see the topography of the island, and take in the beauty of the cliffs on the east and south sides.

The drives will not favorably impress the stranger, although they are far better than they were last year. In order to reach many of the points of interest, you are obliged to alight from your carriage and take bars down and open gate-ways, as the points you desire to reach are on private grounds. The roads are either hilly and stony or of soft sand, and as might be supposed are not watered save by the heavens.

Among the places of interest which should be visited are the light-houses, located on each end of the island. If you desire to take the place in at a glance go to Beacon Hill, located near the center of the island. It is situated on the right hand side of the only road running clear across the island. The best time to visit this interesting locality is just before sunset, for then you will have a grand opportunity to see old Sol sink into the blue ocean, and to see his glories reflected upon the green hills and nooks and corners of this dot in the ocean. A visit to the two life saving stations will not be devoid of interest. One is located near the landing and the other on the west side of the island.

There are but two churches on the island, both being of the Baptist persuasion, but one of them is in favor of open communion. During the summer, services are frequently held in the parlors of the hotels by some of the visiting clergy. More than two centuries ago, the original settlers designated a certain plot of ground whose revenue should be devoted to the maintenance of religious worship, and the amount thus accruing, a trifle over a thousand dollars annually, is now divided between the two churches.

Block Island is blessed with excellent bathing facilities, although the water is often covered with sea-weed, espe-

cially when the wind is from the east, the beach being on the east side of the island. The bathing houses are owned by the hotel keepers, and are, with a few exceptions, as neatly arranged as can be desired. No charge is made to the hotel guests for the use of the houses. Bathing suits, comprising two articles, can be procured on the spot. But few drowning accidents occur, and the bathing is generally safe, although the undertow is quite strong.

A small steamer makes three trips per week between the island and Norwich, Connecticut, which is quite a favorite route, from the fact that there is but little rough water to encounter. The fine steamer, Canonicus, will, as usual, make three regular trips from Providence, touching at Fall River and Newport occasionally; other steamers, although with no degree of regularity, make trips to the island from various points in New England, and, taken altogether, the public have ample opportunities to reach the place, although a great deal depends upon the weather. Before the breakwater was built, visiting the island in a steamboat was not the most desirable thing to do, for then you were obliged to be landed in small boats, a very dangerous and uncomfortable means of transit.

The first impressions of a stranger in visiting the island will be unfavorable, but the hospitality of the inhabitants, coupled with the romantic scenery to be seen on every hand, will change their minds in a very short time, and when their visit is over they will bear witness that they have been agreeably surprised, and that their vacation could not have been spent in a more delightful spot. In this connection it can be stated that a person can live here as economically as they please, and in fact, they will have hard work to spend their money. Prices will be charged this season in "accordance with the times." Those who desire to make an extended visit will find it to their advantage to make their landlord acquainted with this fact, for by so doing they will be able to secure a liberal reduction from the usual prices.

THE PALATINE LIGHT.

THE richest tradition which the old Islanders delight to relate, is the uncanny story of the burning Palatine ship, made famous by Whittier's fine poem, and Dana's "Buccaneer." The tale about the ship is so shrouded in the obscurity of tradition that its authenticity is quite uncertain. As narrated by the Islanders, the story is briefly this: "About 1756, a German vessel laden with emigrants from the Palatinate, a former political division of Germany, sailed for the West Indies. On the passage a mutiny had arisen, the captain had been killed and the passengers robbed. The ship was driven by a storm upon Long Point, Block Island. The passengers and crew were all landed except one lady, who refused to leave the vessel. The ship was subsequently fired, and burned with the unfortunate lady on board. Most of those landed from the ship were sick and soon died. Three women alone survived, and two of them lived and died on the Island. These two women were called 'Tall Kattern,' and 'Short Kattern.' The former married a negro, and some of their descendants are said to be still living."

The more prosaic story is that a German vessel in distress landed at the Island, left several sick passengers, and after remaining in port some time sailed away. Most of those put ashore died, but two or three survived and lived upon the Island, as is related in the more correct tradition.

Whether the ship was burned, is a question which cannot be definitely settled, but the weight of evidence seems to favor the story that she was burned. The graves of the poor unfortunates buried on the Island, were clearly marked a few years since, and some are still recognizable. Hon. William P. Sheffield, in his "Historical Sketch of Block Island," speaks as follows of the last resting place of the Palatinates:—

"On the south side of Block Island, but a few rods to the west of where the 'Ann Hope,' the India ship of Brown & Ives, of Providence, was wrecked, and some forty or fifty rods to the east of the 'Black Rock Gully,' on a little knoll is a cluster of graves; up to within a few years, they were distinctly visible, but the unfeeling plow has passed

over them, and has almost obliterated their existence. In the ‘Pocoock Meadow,’ a mile further westward, and in a field lately owned by the late Jessie Lewis, were other clusters of graves, long within my memory, if not now, visible. These were all known as the ‘Palatine Graves.’ The existence of these graves and their designation will not be questioned.”

Tradition has connected this story with an unexplained phenomenon, which was of frequent occurrence years ago, but which has not appeared in these latter days of scepticism. This is the wonderful light seen off the northern part of the island, and this is the famous Palatine light. The story is that every year there appears the ship, under full sail, on fire in every part, as a terrible reminder to the islanders of the inhumanity of the inhabitants in firing the Palatine ship and burning to death the unfortunate lady who refused to leave the fated vessel. The tale is still implicitly believed in by many of the “oldest inhabitants;” and by the superstitious islanders the strange light was long thought to be supernatural. It was first seen, it is said, after the burning of the Palatine ship, and it was believed to be a ship on fire. The credulous people easily supplied in imagination the burning hull, spars and sails, and thought they beheld a spectre ship in a mass of flame. But this appearance is so well authenticated that its existence can not be doubted. A strange light has been seen at various times during the earlier part of the century. The testimony is numerous and almost unimpeachable. What this light was has never been explained. Dr. Aaron C. Willey, a resident physician of the island, in December, 1811, addressed to a friend in New York a letter in which he gave a full description of the Palatine light, as seen by himself. He describes it as follows:

“This curious irradiation rises from the ocean, near the northern part of the island. Its appearance is nothing different from a blaze of fire; whether it actually touches the water, or merely hovers over it, is uncertain, for I am informed that no person has been near enough to decide accurately. Sometimes it is small, resembling the light through a distant window; at others expanding to the

highness of a ship with all her canvas spread. When large, it displays either a pyramidal form, or three constant streams. This light often seems to be in a constant state of mutation; decreasing by degrees it becomes invisible, or resembles a lucid point, then shining anew, sometimes with a sudden flare, at others by a gradual increasement to its former size. Often the mutability regards the lustre only, becoming less and less bright until it disappears, or nothing but a pale outline can be discerned of its full size, then resuming its full splendor, in the manner before related. The duration of its greatest and least state of illumination is not commonly more than three minutes. * * * It is seen at all seasons of the year, and for the most part in the calm weather which precedes an easterly or southerly storm."

The writer adds that this blaze actually emits luminous rays. He states that he twice saw it personally.

The following extract from a letter of Mr. Benjamin Congdon, formerly a resident of the Narragansett country, and now in his ninetieth year, published in the Newport "*Mercury*," March 23, 1878, is conclusive testimony of the reality of the phantom ship:

"About the burning Palatine ship you speak of in your interesting papers, I may say that I have seen her eight or ten times or more. In those early days nobody doubted her being sent by an Almighty Power to punish those wicked men who murdered her passengers and crew. After the last of these was dead she was never more seen. We lived when I was young, in Charlestown, directly opposite Block Island, where we used to have a plain view of the burning ship."



Yacht Clubs

Rendezvousing on the Bay.



New York Yacht Club.

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 W. H. THOMAS, *Vice-Commodore*.
 J. J. ALEXANDRE, *R. Commodore*.
 CHAS. A. MINTON, *Secretary*.

SHEPPARD HOMANS, *Treasurer*.
 A. CARY SMITH, *Measurer*.
 G. S. WINSTON, M. D., *Fleet Surg.*

NAME.	OWNER.	NAME.	OWNER.		
SCHOONERS.					
Alarm.....	Geo. L. Kingsland.	Alert.....	Henry Vail.		
Ambassador.....	Wm. Astor.	Alice.....	T. G. Appleton.		
Clio.....	John R. Platt.	Ariadne.....	Theo. A. Strange.		
Clytie.....	A. B. Cook.	Breeze.....	H. P. Kingsland.		
Clytie.....	W. L. Brooks.	Christine.....	Fred. T. Brown.		
Clochette.....	C. W. Galloupe.	Coming.....	S. P. Blagden.		
Columbia.....	Lester Wallack.	Dudley.....	J. W. Russell.		
Comet.....	W. H. Langley.	Egeria.....	G. W. M. Sturgis.		
Cornelia.....	Ino. R. Fell.	Elaine.....	H. G. Russell.		
Dauntless.....	J. G. Bennett.	Eugenie.....	H. Roussel.		
Dreadnaught.....	C. J. Osborn.	Fanny.....	C. H. Mallory.		
Edith.....	Henry S. Hovey.	Fiona, Cutter.....	E. B. Boutcher.		
Ermengarde.....	G. Peabody Russell.	Gracie.....	J. R. Waller.		
Estelle.....	J. D. Smith.	Kriemhilda, Cutter.....	Count Bathyan.		
Eva.....	E. Burd Grubb.	Onward.....	Fred. Townsend.		
Firefly (yawh).....	A. B. Cook.	Pirate.....	Joseph Vondy.		
Fleetwing.....	Geo. A. Osgood.	Recreation.....	Henry E. Sturges.		
Fleur de Lis.....	Arthur Cheney.	Regina.....	W. A. W. Stewart.		
Foam.....	T. D. Boardman.	Two Susies.....	Henry Harley.		
Gypsie.....	H. T. Livingston.	Vindex, Cutter.....	Robert Center.		
Idler.....	S. J. Colgate.	Vision.....	J. J. Alexandre.		
Intrepid.....	Lloyd Phoenix.	Vixen.....	F. C. Lawrence.		
Louisa.....	N. P. Rogers.	Volante, Cutter.....	T. Hitchcock, Jr.		
Madeleine.....	J. S. Dickerson.	Windward.....	F. B. Hitchcock.		
Nereid.....	Anson P. Stokes.		H. L. Willoughby.		
Nettie.....	F. P. Osborn.	STEAMERS.			
Palmer.....	R. Stuyvesant.	Blunderbuss.....	Count Bathyan.		
Peerless.....	J. R. Maxwell.	Faustine.....	G. Peabody Russell.		
Phantom.....	W. H. Osgood.	Fauvette.....	E. Perignon.		
Rambler.....	W. H. Thomas.	Gitana.....	Baron Rothschild.		
Resolute.....	A. S. Hatch.	Ibis.....	John A. Brown, Jr.		
Restless.....	S. Nicholson Kane.	Ideal.....	T. A. Hayemeyer.		
Sappho.....	Prince Sciarra.	I'y of the Lake.....	Sir Rob't Peel, Bart.		
Sea Witch.....	F. H. Stott.	Laureline.....	Pierre Lorillard.		
Tarolinta.....	H. A. Kent, Jr.	Minnehaha.....	H. J. Barney.		
Tidal Wave.....	Daniel Cook.	Mystic.....	C. J. Osborn.		
Vesta.....	S. M. Mills.	N. Amsterdam.....	C. G. Gunther.		
Viking.....	Mahlon Sands.	Ocean Gem.....	Adrian Iselin.		
Wanderer.....	James Stillman.	Skylark.....	Ed. S. Jaffray.		
SLOOPS.					
Active.....	F. W. J. Hurst.	Vedette.....	Phillips Phenix.		
Addie Voorhis Cornel's Roosevelt.....		Wivern.....	Wm. Inman.		
		(Building).....	Jacob Lorillard.		

Brooklyn Yacht Club.

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Idler.....	S. J. Colgate.	Wanderer.....	J. Stillman.
Leatha	A. Colburn.	Tempest.....	R. S. Elliott.
Madeleine.....	J. S. Dickerson.	Vision.....	G. I. Stevens.
Comet	Wm. H. Langley.		
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SLOOPS.			
Annie	Jos. Elsworth.	Kate.....	Geo. F. Randolph.
Ada	A. P. Bliven.	Lizzie L.....	J. G. Johnson, M.D.
Aquata	John M. Dagnal.	Schemer.....	C. Smith Lee.
Arrow.....	R. R. Winans.	Susie S	E. P. Miller.
Belle	Thomas F. Morris.	Wm. T. Lee...	Chas. A. Cheever.
Fanny.....	C. H. Mallory.	Niantic.....	Rich'd H. Huntley.
Gracie.....	J. R. Waller.	America.....	John J. Tredwell.
Gussie	J. D. Fowler.	Alice.....	Henry J. Steere.
Wave	E. B. Underhill.	Monroe.....	G. A. Beling.
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		Minnie	F. S. Massey.

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<hr/>		Edith.....	A. L. Mason.
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Elaine.....	Henry G. Russell.	No Name	Thomas Dunnell.
Evelyn.....	F. P. Sands.	Paralos.....	J. W. Huntington.
Hattie Ballard.	G. Worthington.	Venona.....	W. V. Olyphant.
Hildegarde....	H. L. Clarke.	Warwiek	J.K.H.Nightingale
Laekawana..	E. F. Lucas.	Weetamoe	H. M. Howe.
Lilian.....	S. C. Powell.		

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Carrie.....	W. P. Anthony.	Windward.....	John C. Rhodes.
SLOOPS.			
Alice.....	Henry J. Steere.	Lizzie.....	Simon Cameron.
Lucille.....	Richard Davis.	Country Boy..	E. N. Pettis.
Haidee.....	Walter M. Greene.	Wilcox.....	N. F. Thurber.
Kelpie.....	Walter S. Preston.	Gleam.....	Fred. A. Gower.
Genevieve.....	Addison H. White.	Magic.....	Benj. Davis.
Unat.....	Jeff'n Borden, Jr.	CATAMA- RANS.	
Hope.....	Edw'd J. Anderson.	Tarantella.....	N. G. Herreshoff.
Starlight.....	Robert W. Jencks.	Girotte Girolta	Jeff'n Borden, Jr.
Lottie.....	Chas. F. Handy.		
Haswell.....	Chas. G. Bloomer.		
Riviera.....	N. G. Herreshoff.		
Hildegarde....	Howard L. Clarke.		
Fanchon.....	C. I. Manchester.		

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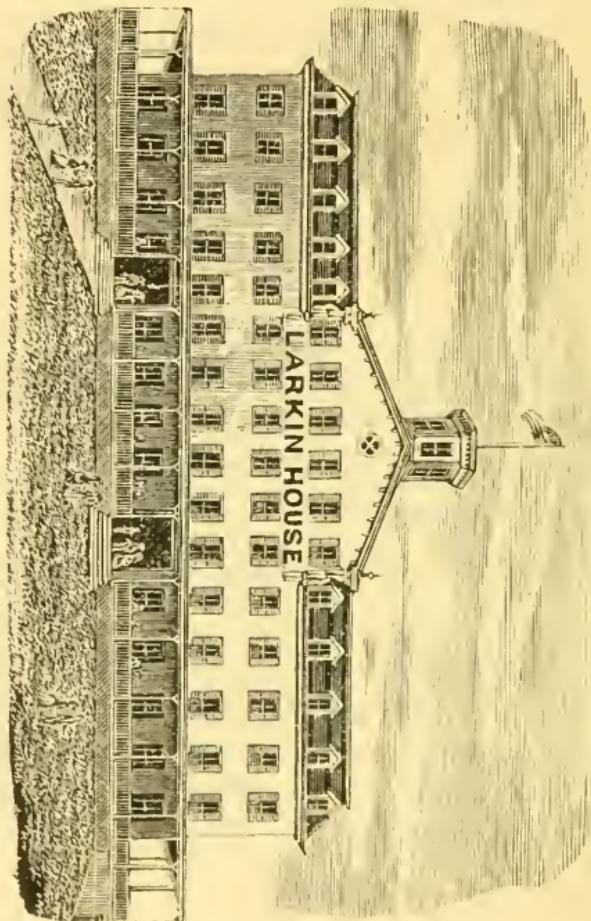
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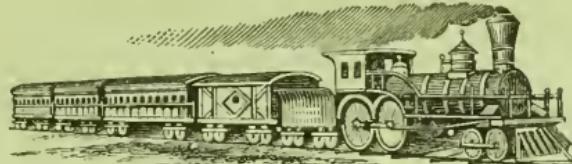
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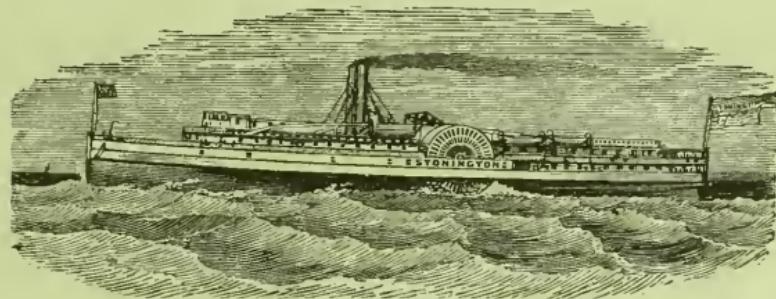
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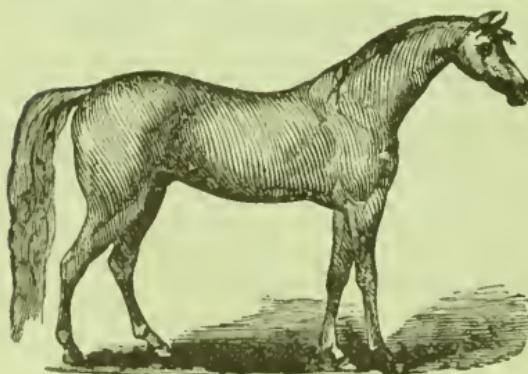
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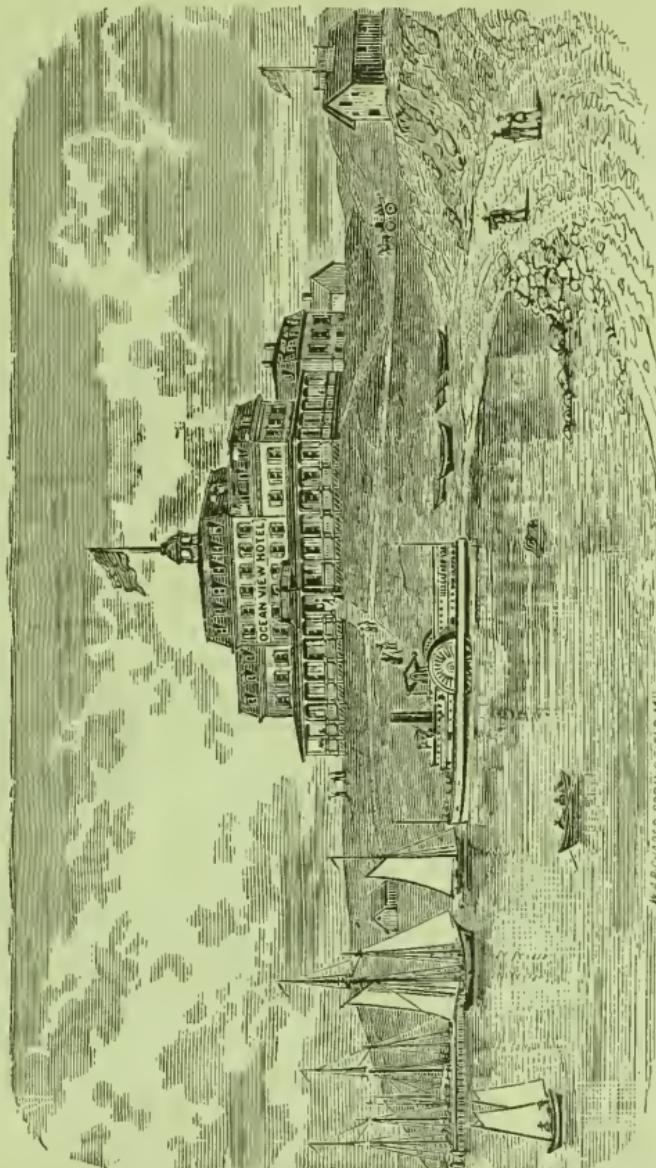
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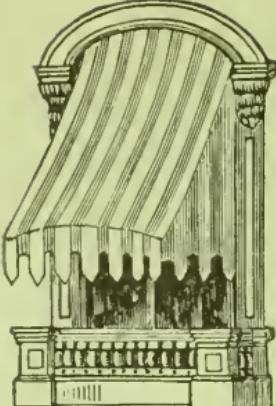
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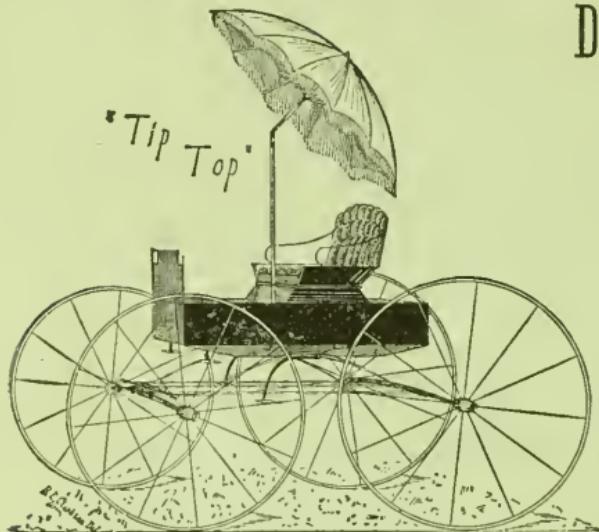
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